BULLETIN OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

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Statement of the Bureau of the World Council of Peace

A meeting of the Bureau of the World Council of Peace was held in Vienna from September 13th to 15th.

A number of guests, representing many National Peace Movements, took part in the work.

At the opening session Professor Bernal F.R.S., Vice-President of the World Council of Peace, presented a report on the international situation and the tasks resulting therefrom for the World Peace Movement.

The Bureau session adopted the following statement.

Great events have brought a new hope to the world and rewarded the efforts of all who are working for peace.

An armistice has been signed in Korea and in Indo-China; the French Parliament has rejected the treaties on the European army which would have brought about the rebirth of German militarism.

The proposals and campaigns of the World Council of Peace have made it possible to bring the peoples into action and organise their efforts. To-day millions of people in every country feel justly proud of the share they have had in winning this great victory.

Nevertheless, other dangers remain in the world which still call for the vigilance of the forces of peace. One immediate threat hangs over Europe and may well destroy the results already obtained. The reconstitution of a German army as part of a military coalition, which still remains the objective of certain governments, would perpetuate the division of Germany, sharpen the opposition between the two parts into which Europe has been arbitrarily separated, and stimulate the armaments race.

The Bureau of the World Council of Peace calls on the peoples to oppose the rearming of Germany in any form or under any pretext. It calls on them to press the governments of the U.S.A., the Soviet Union, Great Britain and France to resume negotiations without delay. None of the participants must hamper the negotiations by adverse actions or by imposing preliminary conditions.

The peaceful settlement of the German problem must be acceptable to each of the powers concerned and also to the German people. It must put an end to the division of Germany, prevent that country from being used to threaten any of its neighbours and permit, at the same time, the organisation of European security.

Security cannot be assured in a world divided into opposing blocs nor by military coalitions. It demands peaceful co-existence of all states, whatever their political system or social structure, co-operation between them, and agreement on general disarmament and the prohibition of weapons of mass destruction.

To concentrate all the forces of peace in order to achieve these great objectives, the Bureau of the World Council of Peace has decided to call a session of the World Council on November 18th, 1954. It will propose the following points for the agenda:

1) Co-operation of all the states of Europe in the organisation of their common security.
2) The situation created in different parts of Asia by foreign intervention and by the system of military blocs and coalitions.
3) The situation created in Latin America by interference in the internal affairs of nations.
4) Action of peace forces to secure disarmament and the prohibition of weapons of mass destruction.
5) Preparation of an Assembly of representatives of the forces of peace in all countries during the first half of 1955.

Vienna, September 15th, 1954

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What the Press is saying...

The establishment of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organisation by the Manila Conference roused strong opposition from public opinion, particularly in the countries of Southeast Asia. This is reflected in the columns of the international press, from which we take a few excerpts.

The purpose of S.E.A.T.O. is not so much the stability and security of Southeast Asia as an alliance against China. They say that it is to be defensive, but United States policy has been unambiguous enough to expose its offensive intentions. Apart from N.A.T.O., the use made of the Inter-American Organisation in the Guatemala affair has confirmed the impression that the long arm of the United States will be offensively thrust into the interior of Southeast Asia through S.E.A.T.O.

NATIONAL HERALD (India)

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Peace in the Far East will mainly depend on the desire to ease tension on the part of the two camps which confront each other.

It is doubtful whether the Manila pact confirms this desire on the part of the anti-communist powers.

LE MONDE (France)

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The military pact concluded at Manila aims to undermine the peace and security of Asia.

Certain countries of Southeast Asia only recently acquired their independence and need peace and security. But the new aggressive bloc, to which the most important Asian countries do not belong, is purely and simply a threat to their national independence and to peace. This bloc is visibly aimed against the movement of national liberation in the countries of Asia.

TAKUNGPAO
(People's Republic of China)

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Six of the eight participating countries are not Southeast Asian countries and the three Asian countries taking part, including Pakistan, have already concluded military pacts with the United States. In other Southeast Asian countries, including Indonesia, opposition to S.E.A.T.O. is ever mounting.

HARIAN RAKJAT (Indonesia)

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It is the duty of all New Zealanders to give this plan the closest scrutiny, because it threatens to line up our country in a military grouping whose purpose is to commit aggression against our neighbours in Asia.

We advocate the setting up of a mutual security system, not comprising a few Western Powers plus Australia and New Zealand, but all the nations of the area. Under this, all would guarantee each other against aggression.

PEOPLE'S VOICE (New Zealand)

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The text of the treaty which has been signed confirms that it is a new attempt on the part of the United States to create a military grouping of countries which, at any time and under any pretext, can launch armed intervention on any Southeast Asian territory.

The peoples of Asia realise that the aggressive military pact signed at Manila is aimed at aggravating the situation in this part of the world. They look upon it as a conspiracy against peace and security. That is why the peace-loving peoples of Asia are stiffening their struggle for peace and international security.

PRAVDA (U.S.S.R.)

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The world's demand for peace must not be ignored. S.E.A.T.O. is to be set up by the Western imperialist and colonial powers, which will demand military bases and manpower from the Asian countries. No patriot should accept such conditions.

IMROZE (Pakistan)

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The truce that is at present reigning in Indo-China after years of war is threatened by the Manila decision to include the associated states in the zone covered by the treaty.

This decision must be looked upon as a violation of the spirit of the Geneva agreements.

FREE PRESS (India)

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S.E.A.T.O. is mostly composed of non-Southeast Asian countries. Those Asian countries which have joined it were in need of American military aid.

SULUH INDONESIA (Indonesia)

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This military bloc is clearly aimed at supporting European colonial rule in Asia.

MORNING NEWS (Pakistan)

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The most important Southeast Asian countries, India, Indonesia and Burma, rejected the S.E.A.T.O. pact. It has therefore miscarried and cannot exist in the atmosphere of Asia, the peoples of which want peace.

The countries of Asia need no guardian. They are capable of deciding their own destiny. The peoples of Asia want peace.

BERITA INDONESIA (Indonesia)

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The separate protocol to the treaty mentioned Cambodia, Laos and Viet-Nam and this is apparently aimed at disrupting the Geneva agreements.

Over 500,000,000 people of the principal Southeast Asian countries stand outside and oppose S.E.A.T.O. From the point of view of history, S.E.A.T.O. reverses the process of Asia's liberation from foreign imperialist control.

HINDUSTAN STANDARD (India)

The Colombo powers' refusal to take part in the S.E.A.T.O. military organisation is already a sign that the conference has failed.

The Asian countries taking part in the conference included Thailand and the Philippines; and the only Colombo country to attend the conference was Pakistan. All three were already militarily connected with the United States.

MERDEKA (Indonesia)

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With five of its eight signatories non-Asian, its non-regional character is obvious. The Southeast Asia treaty seeks to use Asians against Asians; Western domination threatens to return; and it is also blind to realities.

INDIAN EXPRESS (India)

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The protocol to the treaty has been specially designed to mar the Geneva agreements which stipulated that the three Indo-China states should not join any military alliance with other countries, nor allow foreign troops to station in their territories.

The real purpose of the Southeast Asia treaty is not to make Southeast Asia secure and prosperous ... its primary purpose is to encircle the People's Republic of China from the southeast.

SULUH INDONESIA (Indonesia)

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Since India, Burma and Indonesia, inhabited by 500,000,000 people, are opposed to it, it is not clear how the signatories propose to "protect" these areas in spite of the wishes of the population. To thrust protection on those who do not want it is direct repudiation of the principles of sovereignty of nations and the self-determination to which the signatories pay lip-service.

The S.E.A.T.O. pact signed at Manila marks a departure from established and accepted principles of international policy although both the treaty and the Pacific charter which accompanies it repeat all the high-sounding platitudes with which all of us have now become familiar.

The most remarkable thing about this treaty is that it refers to an area the vast majority of whose inhabitants are not associated with it, and it is signed mostly by nations farthest away from it.

HINDUSTAN TIMES (India)

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The results of the Manila Conference would neither be supported by most Southeast Asian countries, nor reduce world tension ... except the United States, the other countries participating in the Manila Conference recently lauded the Geneva agreements ... We all hope that the Geneva agreements will be carried out successfully, but we are aware that the present circumstances could have disturbing consequences.

DUTA MASJARAKAT (Indonesia)

The Peoples of Southeast Asia will not accept the Manila Pact

Commenting on the results of the Manila Conference in its editorial for September 9th, *Le Monde* said:

"*At the moment the analogy between S.E.A.T.O. and N.A.T.O. seems to be more theoretical than real . . . Indeed, it is in this very region, Southeast Asia, that American plans have been cold-shouldered, not to say boycotted. The list of the Asian countries absent speaks for itself . . .*"

Neither India, Indonesia, Ceylon or Burma were present, having officially refused to take part in the conference. Cambodia and Laos were also absent, since, according to the Geneva agreements, they must not make any military commitments. Even the three Southeast Asian governments that were represented at Manila are confronted with a growing wave of protest from their peoples.

● According to information from Karachi, *Imroze*, an Urdu language daily, stated that S.E.A.T.O. would upset the present relaxation of tension in Asia and the world resulting from the Geneva Conference and worsen the situation again.

● The New Zealand paper, *People's Voice*, says that "*S.E.A.T.O. is denounced as a scheme for aggression against Asians by leading people and parties, newspapers and politicians of all shades of opinion in Asian countries, as well as in many others . . .*"

● In Australia, the Council of Railway Shop Committees passed a resolution on August 15th branding the Menzies government's support of S.E.A.T.O. The resolution attacked S.E.A.T.O. as "*a scheme for aggressive war against the Asian people*". It urged: "*In place of such acts of aggression as S.E.A.T.O., we need a policy of friendly relations.*" At their recent annual conference in Sydney, the Building Workers' Industrial Union expressed a similar view. Mr. G. Whitlam, an Australian Labour M.P., urged the Government to adopt a realistic foreign policy, saying: "*We may only delude ourselves by joining S.E.A.T.O.*"

● In India, Mr. Nehru had the following to say of the Manila pact:

"*We must ask ourselves whether taking this step in the present situation will not result in increasing the feeling of insecurity. I, for my part, fear that it will completely upset the good atmosphere created by the settlement in Indo-China.*"

"*Certain countries*", he added, "*are getting together in order to protect other countries which do not want protection. These are very strange goings on and I don't understand them . . .*"

● In Indonesia, Mr. Mangusarkaro, Second Vice-Chairman of the Indonesian National Party, declared in a recent statement to the weekly *Berita Mingguan* that the formation of S.E.A.T.O. would only worsen the critical situation in Southeast Asia.

The Communist countries have shown that their foreign policy reflected the possibility of preserving peace, while the S.E.A.T.O. plan once again revealed that the imperialist countries were contemplating future wars, he said. By means of S.E.A.T.O., the imperialist countries wanted to kick Asian countries around to maintain their colonial rule.

In the eyes of the Asian peoples, S.E.A.T.O. reflected a new style of domination over Southeast Asian countries by foreign colonialists, Mangusarkoro added. He urged more initiative on the part of Indonesia to establish friendly relations with Asian peoples on the basis of peace.

"We do not want to be protected by S.E.A.T.O."

says Mr. Krishna MENON

India's delegate to the United Nations, Mr. Krishna Menon, dwelt on the question of S.E.A.T.O. in a speech in the Council of States of the Indian Parliament. "*By no stretch of imagination or interpretation of the U. N. Charter can this S.E.A.T.O. come under the Charter*", Menon declared.

The U.N. Charter provided for regional organisations, Menon said, "*but this is not a regional organisation; it is an organisation of some people to protect the region. It is a modern version of a protectorate. It is an organisation of some imperial powers and some others who may have an interest in joining together to protect a territory which they say is in danger. We are part of that territory and we say we do not want to be protected. An association of this kind has no place under the Charter of the United Nations as a regional organisation*".

"*To reverse the process of conciliation or lowering of tension that has probably followed the Indo-China conference is a diplomatic and political tragedy*", Menon continued. "*The very fact that, with the exception of Pakistan, Thailand and the Philippines, the countries of Southeast Asia are not participating in the S.E.A.T.O. conference, proclaims its character to the world. We have no ill-will towards any of these countries, Asian or European, but at the same time it is our bounden duty to condemn any attempt to build up a military alliance of any kind.*"

The three countries of Indo-China had somewhat entered into the field of the conception of collective peace, Menon added. It was basic to the Geneva agreement that other countries should respect the territorial integrity of each one of them. The three countries of Indo-China should not enter into military alliances with other countries, nor accept military aid except as specified in the Geneva agreement itself, he asserted.

Excerpts from a Statement by the Australian Peace Council on S.E.A.T.O.

Australia occupies a unique position in the world, and reality demands an independent Australian foreign policy in keeping with this position. It is courting disaster to model our policies towards Asia on those of other countries with completely different geographical positions and different reasons for their interest in Asia . . .

Australia's peaceful future and her independence are being undermined by a false conception of her relations with Asia. The Prime Minister's statement on August 24th that "massive and concerted strength" and "definite military commitments" are to be the basis of Australia's relations with that great continent can have tragic results for our country.

In particular, the commitment of Australia to the S.E.A.T.O. organisation will arouse the hostility of hundreds of millions of our neighbours, who see this organisation, in the words of the Indian Prime Minister Mr. Nehru, as "an international organisation designed to hold Asian aspirations in check by force of arms". Other Asian countries, including China, Burma and Indonesia, support this view, and S.E.A.T.O. will be, if consummated, almost entirely non-Asian in composition.

"Today, Peace and Co-operation between the Peoples are more urgently necessary than ever"

Dr. Regmi, Nepal's Foreign Minister, described the S.E.A.T.O. pact signed in Manila as a "new attempt to drag the countries of Southeast Asia into a war".

"Today, peace and co-operation between the peoples are more urgently necessary than ever", Dr. Regmi stated. "We cannot tolerate a repetition of the wrong and unreasonable behaviour which led to the last two world wars. All proposals which tend to strengthen peace must be supported in every possible way. But the treaty signed in Manila is directed not towards supporting peace and co-operation between the peoples, but towards dividing the peoples."

S.E.A.T.O. menaces Peace,

says Burmese Minister

S.E.A.T.O. menaces the peace of Asia, declared U Ba Saw, Burmese Minister of Relief, Resettlement and Social Welfare, at Lucknow.

The Minister said that the time had come for the Asian countries to work out proposals to negate the effects of S.E.A.T.O.

The Burmese Government, he stated, would adhere to the five principles enunciated in the joint statements of the Prime Ministers of China, India and Burma.

India
Celebration of Asian Solidarity Month

The All India Peace Council's call to observe the month of September as *Asian Solidarity Month* met with an encouraging response and brought wider and wider circles into the Movement. An important feature of the campaign is the support which mass organisations of workers, peasants, students, etc. have given to the Asian Solidarity Month.

All India Trade Union Congress

The A.I.T.U.C. has issued a circular letter to all its provincial units asking them to take the initiative in mobilising the workers and other sections of the people during this month.

All India Students Federation

Similarly, the A.I.S.F. issued a statement describing the call of the A.I.P.C. for the observance of the Asian Solidarity Month as "very timely". Lending its fullest support to the call, it "urges upon all students and student bodies to join hands in observing this Month of Asian Solidarity by taking common and effective measures for this. Widespread holding of debates and discussions on the problems related to security and peace in Asia is one of the appropriate means for students to contribute to this cause".

Madras

Various trade unions in Madras have pledged their support to the campaign. Many major trade unions in the city are holding independent meetings during the month to explain the Five Principles enunciated in the Nehru—Chou En-lai agreement.

The Madras Peace Committee is holding meetings in various centres of the city to explain the necessity for Asian nations to come together in defence of the freedom and security of the Asian peoples on the basis of the India-China Agreement. The inaugural meeting was held on August 31st at the Memorial Hall and was attended by citizens representing all shades of opinion.

Peace workers in the city are working with determination to make this campaign a great success; in different parts of the city broad-based committees have been organised to run the campaign in the month of September. A display of the Photographic Exhibition of the Nehru—Chou En-lai meeting in various parts of the city is one of the features of the month.

Bengal

The main form of activity in Bengal is the collection of signatures to an appeal. Leaflets and printed posters are being brought out in large quantities.

The Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress is taking an active part in the preparations and is planning to bring out a pamphlet in Hindi, Urdu and Bengali entitled "Asian Solidarity and the Working-class".

Assam

The Campaign Committee adopted the following programme for the Solidarity Month:

(a) Holding public meetings in different places in Assam on September 1st, the inaugural day of the Month.

(b) Collecting signatures on the A.I.P.C. appeal.

(c) The holding of a symposium on the Five Principles of the Nehru—Chou En-lai declaration under the auspices of the University Union and the Law College Union.

(d) Observing a Trade Union Day for peace.

(e) Holding a peace rally of the students and college and university lecturers.

(f) The holding of the Assam Peace Convention on September 25th and 26th in Gauhati.

(g) The sale of peace literature and the enrolment of subscribers to the *Peace Review*.

(h) The publication of a pamphlet on peace.

The Assam Students' Federation extended full support to the campaign committee, and besides participating in the programme drawn up by this committee, it decided to hold student-teacher peace gatherings and symposia on the Five Principles.

Punjab

On August 22nd, a meeting of the Ludhiana Peace Committee was held to discuss the programme for the Solidarity Month. An important decision was taken to organise a Workers' Convention on September 5th on the issue of Asian Solidarity. Invitations were issued to all unions and trade unionists to join in this Convention. The Convention ended in a public rally and mushaira. Writers in Ludhiana also held a special meeting on September 1st.

The Ludhiana Peace Committee planned to collect 10,000 signatures to an appeal during the Month.

Uttar Pradesh

The General Secretary of the U.P. Peace Council, Mr. Maulana Ishaq Sambhali, appealed to all political parties and democratic groups in Uttar Pradesh to observe September 6th as Asian Solidarity Day.

He welcomed the Nehru Government's refusal to join the S.E.A.T.O. Conference and declared that it was all the more necessary to rally the entire Indian People round the call for Asian solidarity and peace on the basis on the Five Principles laid down by the Nehru—Chou En-lai declaration.

Andhra prepares for Peace Conference

The Working Committee of the Andhra Peace Council met at Bezwada on August 25th, endorsed the decisions of the Calcutta Session of the All India Peace Council and made detailed plans for the observance of Asian Solidarity Month, including the collection of thousands of signatures, assisting in the holding of broad conventions in support of the Five Principles and Asian solidarity in at least 15 centres, meetings of trade unions and kisan sabhas, etc.

The Working Committee heard a report on the immediate campaign of the World Peace Movement from Shri Romesh Chandra, General Secretary of the All India Peace Council, and resolved to begin preparations for the coming All India Congress for Peace and Asian Solidarity in Madras in December.

"Men must live together like Brothers"

Sheikh al Islam Alizadeh Akund Agha, President of the Moslem Council of the Caucasus has just made an appeal to the world's Moslems to defend peace. He says:

"I speak to the millions of Moslems in Turkey and Pakistan, Egypt and Iran, Afghanistan and Iraq, Syria, the Lebanon and Saudi Arabia.

"If we follow the precepts of Allah, we must consider it our duty to oppose war. Remember the seventh verse of the Koran: 'Do not create disorder on the earth after it has been ordered', and the eighth verse which says 'Men must live together like brothers'. Other verses of the Koran ask man to seek peace and avoid war. Is it possible that those in Turkey, Pakistan and the other Moslem countries, who should remember the precepts of Allah, have forgotten them?"

The People of Hiroshima to the Secretary General of the United Nations

In the province of Hiroshima in Japan, 1,013,472 signatures have been collected for the prohibition of atomic and hydrogen bombs since last May. They were sent to the Secretary General of the United Nations with the request that they be communicated to the session of the General Assembly. The message to the Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr. Hammarskjöld, which accompanied the signatures, says:

"We inhabitants of the Prefecture of Hiroshima were the first to suffer from the atomic bomb. We do not want the whole of mankind to suffer our fate. We express our conviction that the United Nations will prohibit atomic and hydrogen bombs."

New South Wales Peace Council demands Friendship with the Peoples of Asia and the Prohibition of H-Bombs

More than 100 delegates, elected observers and visitors took part in a conference organised by the New South Wales Peace Council in Sydney.

The conference, which was presided over by Rev. Dr. E. Collocott, concentrated its attention on: Australian relations with Asian peoples, the campaign to end the testing of atomic weapons, and the need to develop cultural exchanges with other nations.

In a warmly applauded address, the Reverend A. M. Dickie, national Chairman of the Australian Peace Council, emphasised how world events had borne out the correctness of the basic policies of the World Council of Peace. He said that the widening movement for peace in Australia had benefited, and would continue to benefit, from the consistent contribution made through the work of the World Council.

The conference agreed that Australian policy towards Asia must be based on the cultivation of friendly relations, assisted by cultural and trade exchanges. It called for the development of active contact by Australian people with the peoples of Asia.

The participants agreed to undertake a selling drive with the Council's new booklet, *What are the Horror Weapons?*, as part of the campaign against A- and H-bombs.

As a result of the work of the Conference, a new Council of 27 members was elected.

Here are some excerpts from the resolutions adopted at the conference:

On relations with Asia:

The position of Australia as a neighbour of the Asian countries should be the guiding factor in Australia's foreign policy, in relation to Asia.

Such policy should not be based upon fear of, or antagonism towards, Asia and upon regional military alliances such as the ANZUS pact and S.E.A.T.O. (which are contrary to the principles of the U.N. Charter), and the rearmament of Japan.

Our foreign policy should be based upon a desire for good neighbourly relations with Asian nations, respecting their right to self-determination, and upon trade and cultural exchanges which are in line with the U.N. Charter.

This Conference therefore supports:

1) The replacement of the S.E.A.T.O. plans and the already existing ANZUS treaty with immediate discussions between the Australian and all Asian Governments, whatever their political character may be, to secure regional agreements guaranteeing security and peace to all the countries concerned, as was envisaged in the U.N. Charter.

2) The admission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations and to the Security Council, and the establishment by Australia of diplomatic relations with China.

Atomic Weapons:

For the preservation of the human family, we urge Australians to press in every way possible for agreement among all the Powers to stop all experiments with H-bombs and A-bombs and to forbid their use. This can best be done by securing Australian Government action to this end, in the international sphere.

Such agreement would ease the task of obtaining total abolition of these weapons at a later date. It would reduce tension, improve prospects for general disarmament, and hasten the peaceful applications of atomic energy.

Meeting in Tokyo
to welcome back the Japanese delegates to the Stockholm Meeting

In Tokio on August 21st 15,000 people gave an enthusiastic welcome to the Japanese delegates who had just come back from the Meeting for the Relaxation of International Tension in Stockholm. During the meeting, which was chaired by Dr. Kan Majima, a member of the Japanese Peace Committee, a number of eminent people spoke including Mr. Hyo Hara, Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies; Mr. Aizawa, Vice-President of the National Council of Trade Unions (S.O.H.Y.O.); Mr. Darmes Hwara, a Ceylonese Buddhist; and Professor Ikuo Oyama, President of the Japanese Peace Committee.

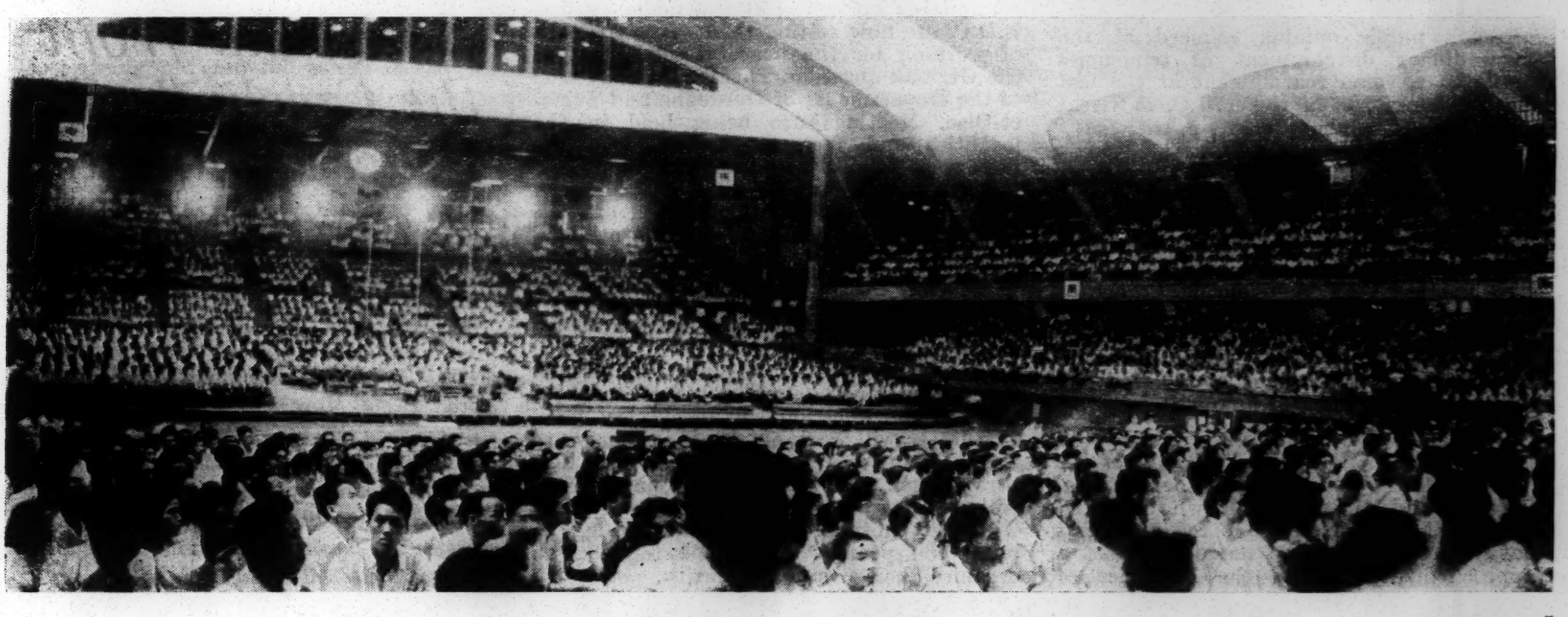
Reports on the Meeting were given by the following delegates: Mr. Kiyoshi Ishiguro, a representative of S.O.H.Y.O.; Mr. Goro Sudo, senator; Mr. Shutaro Matsuura M. P.; Mr. Yoshio Domori, senator; Mr. Minoru Shiramizu and Mr. Hidesaku Kunii, both businessmen; Mr. Gosaku Satake, General Secretary of the National Metalworkers' Union; Mr. Shinichi Kobyashi M. P.; Mr. Tsamu Agatsuma, a representative of the Miners' Union; Mr. Koichi Oono, General Secretary of the National Rally for the Protection of the Constitution; Mr. Kenjuro Yanagida, of the Japanese Peace Committee.

The meeting unanimously adopted the following six resolutions:

1) A resolution of thanks to the Japanese delegates at the Stockholm Meeting.
2) A resolution on the banning of H-bombs.
3) A resolution recommending that there be a national welcome for the representatives of the Chinese Red Cross who were invited by the Japanese Red Cross.
4) A resolution recommending the normalisation of relations with the Soviet Union, China and Korea.
5) A resolution recommending the development of trade with China and the Soviet Union.
6) A resolution supporting the calling of the peace conference of the Asian peoples.

The artistic part of the evening consisted of several ballets by the famous Ishii troupe, collective dances performed by over 300 young people, and a magnificent workers' choir of 2,000 under the direction of Mrs. Akiko Seki.

The meeting ended with the enthusiastic singing by 15,000 people of the patriotic song, "Mountains and Seas of the Fatherland".



Before the "immediate threat hanging over Europe" the French people are more united than ever

The rejection of the E.D.C. treaty by the French National Assembly gave rise to enormous enthusiasm and great hope throughout the world.

However, as the Bureau of the World Council of Peace pointed out at the end of its meeting in Vienna, September 13—15, an "immediate threat hangs over Europe". Indeed, recent events clearly show that certain people are trying to find an alternative to E.D.C. that would rearm West Germany just the same.

Now, no matter how it was accomplished, the remilitarisation of West Germany would prevent genuine negotiation. It would ruin all chances of negotiation in advance by perpetuating the policy of military blocs and the division of Europe, and by speeding up the armaments race.

East and West, particularly with a view to a policy of disarmament.

On the same occasion President Herriot recalled that he is being faithful to his whole past in advocating the organisation of a European system of collective security.

Other voices are being raised to condemn the dangerous myth of the inevitability of German rearmament. Those of the well known publicist, M. Maurice Duverger, in two articles in *Le Monde*, and of M. Marcel-Edmond Naegelen, former Socialist candidate for the Presidency of the Republic, in *l'Express*, for example. M. Gaston Palewski, R.P.F. Vice-President of the National Assembly, describes the conclusion of the three Western powers' reply to the Soviet proposals to resume negotiations as being "unreasonable".

MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARIAT OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE TO THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE FRENCH PEACE MOVEMENT

The Secretariat of the World Council of Peace sent the following message to the National Council of the French Peace Movement:

"The Secretariat of the World Council of Peace voices the great response there has been throughout the world to the rejection of E.D.C. by the French Parliament. In all countries and in the most diverse circles this news was hailed as a great victory for peace.

"The peoples received the news of the failure of E.D.C. with joy and enthusiasm, and saw in it the result of the tireless and irresistible activity of the forces of peace in your country and all the countries of Europe and the world. This latest success, following on that of the Geneva Conference, enables world public opinion to realise how powerful is the effect of its action.

"The National Peace Committees and influential persons and organisations have stressed the world-wide importance of this victory. They have also pointed out that it renders signal service to the peoples of Europe in general by eliminating the major obstacle in the way of the peaceful solution of European problems.

"Allow us to add our warm congratulations for the important contribution that the French Peace Movement has made to the realisation of our common aims.

"Please accept our best wishes for further successes in the struggle against the threat of German rearmament in any shape or form and in your efforts for genuine negotiation to ensure the common security of all the peoples of Europe and consolidate world peace."

This obvious fact is coming to be understood by more and more people, and by a constantly increasing number of representatives of the most various forces and trends of opinion.

French public opinion rejoiced at the extraordinary development of tendencies hostile to German rearmament at the last Annual Conference of the T.U.C. in Great Britain.

The West German Social Democratic Party's position in favour of the resumption of four power negotiations, recently reaffirmed by Herr Erich Ollenhauer, and the result of the September 12th elections in Schleswig-Holstein, which were to be a test, have had great repercussions in France as well as in Germany. Events like these help to rally new currents of opinion in France in opposition to the latest manoeuvres to rearm Germany and for the genuine security of all the countries of Europe.

In France, throughout the discussion on E.D.C., M. Daniel Mayer, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission in the National Assembly and M. Jules Moch, who reported to the National Assembly, recommended that vigorous efforts be made to effect a rapprochement between the countries of

The forces which were mainly responsible for the rejection of E.D.C. are getting ready for a new effort to frustrare German rearmament. Throughout the country, the committees set up in the struggle against E.D.C. are now setting themselves the task of working for the peaceful settlement of the German question. This is especially true of the Departments of Dordogne and Seine-et-Oise. Meetings are being held in the localities and factories to celebrate the victory of August 30th and fix new objectives for popular action.

The Peace Movement will work out the line to be followed in rallying the national forces on an ever wider scale at a meeting of its National Council on October 2nd and 3rd.

The University Teachers' Movement for Peace is asking German university men for closer co-operation, and the French Committee for the Peaceful Settlement of the German question will meet very soon. The latter will work out its contribution to the French campaign to meet the new threats and, in the international sphere, will seek ways of strengthening solidarity with the German people and helping to bring the peoples of Europe together to organise their common security.

Telegram from the German Peace Council

The German Peace Council congratulates the French Peace Committee and all peace-loving Frenchmen on the rejection of E.D.C. by the National Assembly. This decision by your Parliament shows us that the French people have decided in favour of peaceful co-operation with all European peoples rather than a policy of strength in alliance with German and other militarists. Our thanks go to the millions of French men and women whose action has obtained this result. In all the important towns, in many big factories, and in the rural districts, the German Peace Council organised meetings and evenings of discussion with the aim of strengthening the struggle against the E.D.C. treaty and the remilitarisation of West Germany and supporting the conclusion of a treaty of European security.

In East Berlin, 40,000 people took part in the demonstrations, while in West Berlin, in spite of the ban, 1,600 people voted against the E.D.C. treaty. In Erfurt, Rostock and Zittau respectively, 40,000, 30,000 and 25,000 people took part in our demonstrations. During Peace Week in West Germany peace demonstrations were held in Essen, Düsseldorf, Hamburg, Munich, Nuremberg, Aachen, Osnabrück, Oldenburg, Stuttgart and other towns. There were French speakers at a number of these meetings. Everywhere, the participants expressed their joy at the French Parliament's decision and their high regard for the French people. Everywhere, the desire was expressed that the peaceful forces of our two peoples should unite even more closely than at present in opposition to any attempt to revive German militarism, and to encourage all efforts to improve the friendly relations between our two peoples. We wish you further success in your work for the common cause.

The German Peace Council
Professor Walther Friedrich

Telegram from the Czechoslovak Peace Committee

The Czechoslovak Peace Committee sent the National Council of the French Peace Movement a telegram congratulating the Movement on the decisive role they played in the rejection of E.D.C.

The telegram points out that the Czechoslovak Peace Movement is quite aware of the still existing danger of the revival of German militarism. Together with the French people and the other peace—loving peoples of Europe, they will continue to struggle, with more energy than ever, to guarantee the collective security of all the nations of Europe.

Workers in the Federal Republic oppose Rearmament

Throughout the Federal German Republic, now that E.D.C. has been rejected by France, a growing number of people are demanding another great power conference for the peaceful settlement of the German question.

The workers of West Germany have shown their hostility to the rearming of their country by taking part in the popular referendum held at factory gates.

In West Berlin, for example, 627 workers and employees of the Siemens factory in Spandau (British zone) voted against E.D.C.; so did 129 workers in the Osram factory. In Mülheim in the Ruhr, 327 workers in an important engineering factory voted for the peaceful reunification of their country. In the same town, 364 of the 416 miners in the Rosenblumendelle pit condemned remilitarisation.

In Witten, 174 railway shop workers voted against remilitarisation and for a peace treaty, as did 143 strikers of the Faun factories in Nuremberg-Doos. In Recklinghausen, 52,000 miners demanded the banning of a Stahlhelm meeting which was to be held on August 28th and 29th. In Iserlohn (Westphalia), the representatives of 6,000 engineers vigourously protested at a meeting of former members of the S. S. which was to be held in September. In the Palatinate, 21 shop stewards and trade union leaders signed an appeal against E.D.C.

The Dortmund and Dusseldorf sections of the engineering union asked their trade union headquarters to oppose the recruitment and rearming of German youth.

In Platting, the executive of the Food, Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union asked that the forthcoming Congress of the D.G.B. (German T.U.C.) declare itself in favour of the peaceful reunification of Germany and against remilitarisation. The building workers' union in Munich and Regensburg, and the painters' union in Rosenheim (Upper Bavaria) have also demanded concrete measures against remilitarisation.

Dockers

During Peace Week a meeting of delegates of the dockers and shipyard workers of the North Sea ports was held in Bremen. A representative of the Bordeaux dockers and a docker from Rostock were present as guests. The conference ended with the adoption of an appeal to all portworkers.

The debates and discussions between the delegates, especially those of Hamburg, Bremen, Emden and Nordenham, were preceded by a report by a representative of the West German Peace Committee, who said:

"The unloading of war supplies is a deceptive way of giving work to the workers, so that they may earn their living. The existence of Germans can only be ensured by peaceful work, and this depends on the peaceful trade relations that a reunited Germany will maintain with all other peoples. The constant transporting of war material into Germany is nothing but preparation for a third world war."

In conclusion, the speaker called on the dockers to work to have the German question dealt with at a conference on collective security on the basis of a common German point of view. An interesting discussion then started. It showed how well the dockers understand and follow the struggle for peace. They forcefully expressed their opposition to remilitarisation, referring to the success of the referendum held in the various ports.

M. Picot, Secretary of the Bordeaux Port Peace Committee, brought greetings from the French dockers and gave a description — which was eagerly followed — of the struggle of the Bordeaux dockers against the loading of war supplies during the conflict in Indo-China and the unloading of war material sent from the United States.

"To date the organised workers of Bordeaux have unloaded no war supplies", concluded M. Picot to enthusiastic applause.

At the end of the conference, the dockers adopted an appeal to all portworkers. It says:

"Oppose the unloading of war material and the revival of German militarism in any shape or form; work for the reunification of Germany, the conclusion of a peace treaty, and Germany's participation in a security pact for the whole of Europe!"

FOLLOWING THE "PEACE CRUISE"

Arriving in Leningrad as one of the participants in the Peace Cruise on board the Polish liner, S. S. Batory, Mr. Bengt Gunnàs, Secretary of the Swedish Peace Committee, said to press representatives:

"The participants in the Peace Cruise include 566 Swedes, 18 Norwegians, 113 Finns, 79 Danes, 4 representatives of the German Democratic Republic and 4 from Poland. Also, of course, there is the Polish crew of the S. S. Batory. The passengers include scientists, doctors, lawyers, journalists, housewives, workers, directors and works managers, men and women of different political and religious views. The cruise is being held under the slogan: "Peace and Friendship between the Peoples of the World."

Before the end of the Peace Cruise the passengers aboard the S. S. Batory adopted a statement from which we take the following excerpts:

"The participants would like to state that the cruise met with no obstacles from the point of view of formalities and that it was devoted to strengthening peace and friendship between the countries of the Baltic sea, countries which have different social systems;

that co-operation between the Baltic countries in favour of international negotiations would strengthen peace;

that a contribution by the Baltic countries to the peaceful solution of the German problem and the establishment of guarantees for security in Europe would be of great importance for the stabilisation of the international situation as a whole."

Resistance to German rearmament focal point of the struggle for Peace

Appeal by Chairman of British Peace Committee

A powerful appeal for united action, under the heading "No German Army in Any Form", by Mr. Gordon Schaffer, Chairman of the British Peace Committee, has just been issued in the Commitee's illustrated Newsletter.

"For five years now", Mr. Schaffer says, "the resistance of the peoples to the rearmament of West Germany has been the focal point of the struggle for peace . . . Today the majority of the peoples of Western Europe are against German rearmament . . . The peoples have made up their minds. However the supporters of German Rearmament manoeuvre, they will face the resistance of the peoples of all the Western European countries."

At the same time the British Peace Committee has published an invitation to all organisations to take part in a British Congress for World Security in London on October 30-31. Recalling the successes in the struggle for Peace of recent months it underlines the danger of atomic war, threatening all nations with destruction, and says:

"Military blocs are being set up, despite the vote of the French Assembly against E.D.C., efforts to rearm Germany continue, whilst proposals for negotiations are still being rejected".

The invitation calls upon all organisations to meet together to discuss the problem of German rearmament and European security, Asian security, and similar issues, and stresses that outstanding differences between the Great Powers on such questions can be resolved through British leadership if public opinion is strong enough.

The weight of opposition to German rearmament among the British people was once more clearly shown at the session of the Trades Union Congress at Brighton at the beginning of September. The General Council of the Congress put forward an emergency resolution supporting the rearming of Germany within N.A.T.O. In spite of very heavy pressure from the leaders of the Congress, the resolution was carried only by an insignificant majority, 4,090,000 votes against 3,622,000. This result was mainly secured by the votes of two very large unions whose members had never been consulted and many of whom had voted against the rearming of Germany in local meetings. Throughout the Press, not only of Great Britain but of other European countries, this result was recognised as a moral defeat for the supporters of German rearmament.

Activity of the Spanish Peace Movement

Though it is confronted with soecial difficulties, the Spanish Peace Movement is exerting a growing influence on public opinion.

The peace Movement's appeals against the military pact between Spain and the United States, signed on September 26th, 1953, are distributed in the factories, the universities, and at other places of work and leisure in both town and country, and thousands of signatures have been collected. In many factories in Madrid, Barcelona, Asturias and the Basque country the workers have signed resolutions against the pact and in favour of peaceful coexistence. For all Spanish patriots, the struggle against the military treaty has become the basis and the hub of work for peace.

In France, where a great number of Spanish refugees live, a broad Peace Movement has been organised in more than 60 important towns and in hundreds of small places. People of all shades of political opinion take part in it. Periodically it publishes booklets containing information on the development of the World Peace Movement, and popularises the texts adopted at international meetings, bringing out their connection with Spanish problems.

After the signing of the military pact, the Movement issued an appeal to all Spaniards, which has already won 50,000 signatures. At the same time, 100,000 postcards and stamps bearing the Appeal were printed and distributed to Spaniards living in France, together with other publicity material.

This September, a year after the signing of the pact, the Peace Committee published a statement, thousands of copies of which have been distributed.

STATEMENT BY THE SPANISH PEACE COMMITTEE

On the organisation of a great day of protest and struggle against the military pact

It is nearly a year since the military, economic and political treaty between the Franco and U.S. Governments was signed.

The twelve months that have gone by have clearly shown the tragic and grievous consequences for Spain implied in the pact.

Our country has been transformed into a military camp for a foreign power.

The independence and sovereignty of the nation have been handed over to foreigners.

The economic crisis is thrusting the country into bankruptcy and ruin.

The already low living standards of the people have been forced even lower, increasing the poverty, privation and hunger from which the people suffer.

These are the agonizing and nightmare results of the pact...

Grave Dangers are threatening the Country

Launching ramps for remote-controlled projectiles and runways for pilotless bombers to carry atom bombs are under construction at Carthagena. The United States Senate has voted to spend 11.5 million dollars on the construction of bases "for special weapons in Spain".

Every day new bases, new aerodromes, strategic runways and underground stores are constructed in Spain. These military installations are so many citadels of foreign occupation on the soil of our dear country.

The pesants' land is expropriated, as in Prat de Llobregat, Castrillon in the province of Asturias, Moron in the province of Seville, and in the provinces of Madrid and Galicia.

Even cemeteries are destroyed, as in Barajas, so that military installations may be enlarged.

This Pact means Ruin

The State Budget has increased by several thousands of millions of pesetas, 70 percent of it being war expenditure... New taxes, such as local and provincial taxes, are forced on the people.

All persons from 18 to 65 years living in localities which have less than 10,000 inhabitants will have to do 15 days of unpaid labour per annum and lend their vehicles and horses for ten days...

Industrial enterprises are closing down, and there is a growing number of suspensions of payment and bankruptcies in the country's commerce. In Madrid, Cataluña, Levante and Asturias unemployment is growing in all branches of industry.

These are the results of the military pact after one year...

United Action of the People can avert Catastrophe

Wrath and indignation fill the hearts of the Spanish people and a powerful wave of protest is arising in all parts of Spain...

In the streets, sticky-backs and slogans appear telling the occupying power to go home. Thousands upon thousands of signatures are being collected to appeals and statements against the pact and all sections of the people are protesting and showing their discontent.

Thus, in their struggle against the pact, the Spanish people are taking part in the great world struggle for peace. The struggle to save Spain helps to prevent the world from being thrown into the horrors of another world war.

A Great National Day

The Peace Movement calls on everyone to unite in a nation-wide movement of opposition to the military pact.

The strength of the national will can put an end to the colonisation of Spain, for the power of the people is enormous when it shows its will in an unequivocal way.

On the first anniversary of the signing of this pact the Peace Mouvement calls on all patriots, on all Spaniards, to organise a great day of protest and struggle.

Let us all unite and make of the great national day of protest against the Pact an expression of the Spanish people's uanimous will to defend the peace, independence and national sovereignty of their country.

New local Peace Committee formed in the Cameroons

The development of the struggle for peace in the Cameroons, and particularly the activity against the war in Viet-Nam in recent months, has resulted in the formation of a new local Peace Committee in Maroua after the signing of the armistice in Indo-China.

The Cameroons Peace Movement is constantly growing in strength. During the past year a number of local committees have been set up in the main towns, and this latest success shows that the people of the Cameroons have confidence in the final outcome of the struggle for peace. It also shows that they are becoming aware of their responsibilities in this struggle alongside the other peoples.

Lebanon – Growing popular Opposition to Military Pacts

The central task of the Lebanese Peace Movement continues to be the struggle against military pacts in their various forms: Middle East Command, Turkey-Pakistan Pact, bilateral treaties, United States military aid, and so on.

The campaigns that the Movement is conducting against the projected military alliances are received with great sympathy by all sections of the nation and even in certain government circles.

We need merely quote, as an example, the statements by M.P.s and ministers opposing the use of the H-bomb, military pacts and foreign intervention in the internal affairs of the country, and demanding the end of hostilities in Indo-China.

Further, in recent months the development of trade with countries whose political system is different has become the slogan of all circles in the field of production, and the campaign for trade on a footing of equality has won notable successes in the signing of economic agreements with Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and, lately, with the Soviet Union.

Cultural exchanges are also growing in volume. Many delegations of sportsmen have taken part in international meetings. Four publishing houses handle the publication of works on peace in the Lebanon.

In this situation, which is developing alongside the victories won by the forces of peace in the world, the warlike circles are continuing their pressure to incorporate the Lebanon in the Turkey-Pakistan Pact.

Because of this danger, a special extended meeting of the National Committee of the Peace Movement was called to study the methods to be used to wage an effective struggle against these war plans.

The preparations for the Second National Congress of the Lebanese Peace Movement, which have already begun in a number of towns and villages, will enable the friends of peace in the Lebanon to widen their movement even more, since all the debates which will take place during the preparations and during the regional conferences will deal particularly with the problems of military pacts and military aid, about which nationalist circles are very sensitive.

Outlaw the H-Bomb and recognise the People's Republic of China immediately says the Canadian Peace Congress

An enlarged meeting of the Executive of the Canadian Peace Congress, attended by several guests, was held in Toronto recently with Dr. James Endicott in the chair.

In the course of the discussion on relations with the People's Republic of China, Dr. Endicott told the Executive that he had already sent an urgent letter to External Affairs Minister, Lester B. Pearson, in which he asked Mr. Pearson to use his influence with Washington to restrain U.S. naval chiefs from taking aggressive action in Chinese waters.

The Committee then approved the text of a statement demanding the immediate recognition of China. It also decided to continue to press for:

the peaceful settlement of all disputes;
the outlawing of the H-bomb;
a peaceful solution in Germany;
world trade and cultural exchanges.

It was noted that important church, labour and political bodies have spoken up in favour of the recognition of China.

Speaking on the campaign Mr. Bruce Mickleburgh stated:

"We will carry through this campaign on two levels. First of all will be the tried and tested door-to-door method which is the main basis of the victories already won by the Peace Movement. We will canvass thousands of homes to generate a mass expression on the grass roots level to the M.P.s and Governments.

"Secondly, we aim to approach all unions and other organisations, as well as a great number of public figures. We will ask them to speak up, separately or together, to make their influence felt.

"In addition, our committees will undoubtedly sponsor public meetings, leaflets and radio broadcasts."

The meeting rejoiced at the broadening of the Peace Movement. More than 60 peace committees exist in important Canadian localities, and a number of influential national organisations are affiliated to the Peace Congress.

For Peace, Recognise China now

(Excerpt from a statement issued on behalf on the Canadian Peace Congress)

To recognise China will be an important step towards lasting peace. It will give to Canadian industry and agriculture the opportunity to trade in the world's largest market.

It will help to end the exclusion of China from her rightful seat in the United Nations. This in turn would help the U.N. to function as an instrument for agreement.

Nobody contests the fact that the government in Peking is the effective government of China. The Geneva Conference has shown that great benefit in the peaceful settlement of disputes can come from establishing normal relations with China.

To recognise the government of any country has never meant approval of the social system in the given country. Our government has recognised this fact and it is no secret that government circles favour recognition of China.

Major church, labour and political bodies, as well as the Peace Movement, have spoken for recognition. Now is the time to act.

We call upon our government to recognise China now. We further call upon all citizens and organisations to make their views on this subject known to their M.P.s and to the government.

Moòca's Crusade against atomic Weapons

In a leaflet, the Peace Crusade of Moòca, an important district of Sao Paulo, gives the views of representatives of the various religions practiced in the neighbourhood on the question of atomic energy.

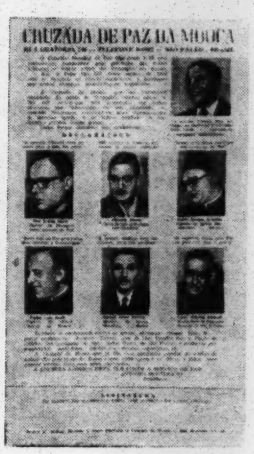
The leaflet contains statements by Catholic priests, by a Methodist minister, the leaders of the Spiritualists' Federation, a Buddhist religious leader, a Protestant minister and others, accompanied by photographs.

They all implicitly condemn atomic weapons and demand the peaceful use of atomic energy.

"Catholics must take part in peace crusades", said Father Esviglio Concilio, vicar of the church of Sao Januario.

Speaking on behalf of the many Japanese living in Brazil Mr. Schincho Ikoma said: "800 million Buddhists condemn atomic weapons."

The leaflet also points out that the Moòca Peace Crusade collected 260,000 signatures during the campaign round the Stockholm Appeal.



It ends with a demand for the banning of atomic weapons and the peaceful use of atomic energy.

A part of the leaflet is detachable; it can be signed by the reader and sent to the Peace Crusade to support the campaign.

The Chilean Peace Movement in the Struggle to defend National Indepence

In the recent period, the Chilean Peace Council has sought to awaken the country to defend its national independence. Together with the Peace Movement, the trade union and cooperative organisations and the most important political groupings have gone on record for free trade with all countries and the denunciation of the Chile-United States bilateral military pact which alienates Chilean independence. The Amalgamated Workers' Trade Union Centre, which has more than a million members, included these two aims among the principles on which it was founded.

As soon as Sr. Baltasar Castro had returned to Chile from Europe where he took part in the Vienna session of the World Council of Peace, the Chilean National Peace Council organised a series of big demonstrations.

Sr. Castro, who is President of the Chamber of Deputies, spoke at a number of report-back meetings together with Sr. Pablo Neruda, Sra Olga Poblete, Colonel de Amesti and others. The meetings were very widely attended. The two great rallies held in Santiago and Valparaiso won support for the referendum on these two questions: free trade, and condemnation of the bilateral military pact.

The speakers then went on big publicity tours during which they visited the provinces of Antofagasta, Arica, Iquique, Valparaiso, Concepcion, Talca, etc.

The more and more open threats to Guatemala's independence did not leave the Chilean friends of peace untouched. The approaches they made to eminent people and organisations led to the formation of the Friends of Guatemala Organisation which has such wide support that 70 per cent of the Chilean Deputies joined it and the Parliament declared its support for Guatemala. When direct aggression was launched against the people of Guatemala the Chamber of Deputies condemned it and popular demonstrations were held daily in response to the call of the "Friends of Guatemala".

Furthermore, the Chilean Peace Movement made its contribution to the organisation and holding of the Latin American Conference of Members of Parliament and Personalities which was held in Santiago from July 8th to 11th and whose central aim was the defence of the independence of nations.

The Chilean Movement took advantage of the celebration of Pablo Neruda's fiftieth birthday to show that the protection of the national culture and the development of cultural relations with all countries is up to the people.

Delegations of intellectuals from the countries of Latin America, the Soviet Union, China, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia took part in the many festivals, conferences, public meetings, meetings of writers, exhibitions, recitals, etc., which were held between July 12th and 27th to celebrate the fiftieth birthday of the great poet, friend of peace and of mankind.

*

The commander of the Sao Paulo division of the Salvation Army, Sr. Henry Steinmetz, made the following statement to the Humanitarian Crusade for Peace:

"Our organisation considers the peaceful coexistence of different systems on the basis of peace pacts to be perfectly feasible. On the other hand, we are opposed to the use of atomic weapons under any pretext, and we believe that they should be outlawed.

The great Soviet composer Dimitri Shostakovitch receives the International Peace Prize

The International Peace Prize was presented to Dimitri Shostakovitch at a formal ceremony which took place at the Hall of Trade Unions in Moscow on September 4th. The large audience, mostly of composers, writers, artists, scientists and representatives of Soviet factory clubs, paid a moving tribute to the author of the Leningrad Symphony. On the platform were Messrs. Jean Laffitte, General Secretary of the World Council of Peace, Ivor Montagu, Secretary of the World Council of Peace, Nazim Hikmet, President of the International Peace Prize Jury, etc.

From left to right: M. Jean Laffitte, Mr. Dimitri Shostakovitch, Mr. Nazim Hikmet, Mr. Tikhon Khrennikov, General Secretary of the Union of Soviet Composers, Mr. Ivor Montagu, Academician Oparin and Mr. Ilya Ehrenburg.

Mr. Tikhon Khrennikov, General Secretary of the Union of Soviet Composers, made the opening speech in which he said: "The name of Dimitri Shostakovitch is known throughout the world. His works are filled with a deep feeling of love for his country, with an immense love of life and of mankind. This evening at this formal gathering we express our great esteem for our friend Shostakovitch and we congratulate him on his prize and his title of Laureat of the International Peace Prize which confers so great an honour."

SPEECH BY M. JEAN LAFFITTE

I have the honour this evening, on behalf of the World Council of Peace and its President, Professor Frédéric Joliot-Curie, to present the International Peace Prize to Dimitri Dimitrievich Shostakovitch. It is not only to the artist, the eminent citizen of his country, who is recognised throughout the world as one of the greatest musicians of our time, that it is being awarded. It is being awarded to the man whose creative genius has made an exceptional contribution to the cause of peace and friendship between the peoples throughout these last years...

Speaking of science, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, a French writer who is well known in your country, said:

"What to begin with was the genius of one man later becomes the common sense of the human race."

Similarly, it seems to me that a great work of art, which is the first expression of a stroke of genius, attains its supreme fulfilment when people in all countries find in it the expression of their own ideas or the image of an ideal they share. It was works of this kind that the World Peace Movement decided to celebrate from the day of its foundation, by awarding the International Peace Prizes once a year. It was for these same reasons that the International Peace Prizes for 1953 were awarded to the great Soviet composer, Shostakovitch, and the famous British artist, Charlie Chaplin.

I am not capable of giving an appreciation of the great work of Shostakovitch in all its aspects. But what I and millions of other people know is that, in the peoples' great battle for peace, Shostakovitch's music unfolds like a banner. In it they find love of peace and hatred of war. In it they find the glorification of the Soviet people's peaceful labour. In it they find friendship for and confidence in all other peoples. That is why in so many popular demonstrations in London or Paris, New York or Tokyo, people march under the banner of the Peace Movement to tunes by Shostakovitch.

Dear Shostakovitch, for us you are something more than the artist whose work has won the gratitude of the peoples. You are also the comrade-in-arms who marches in the ranks with us. In 1949, you were in the delegation which, in spite of obstacles and threats, took part in the congress of the American Peace Movement. We had the pleasure of seeing you at the Second World Peace Congress in Warsaw in 1950. Later, we met again at the Vienna and Berlin sessions of the World Council. Allow me, in presenting this prize to you, to convey the warm congratulations of all your friends in the World Peace Movement. On their behalf, I thank you and salute you.

SPEECH BY Mr. SHOSTAKOVITCH

The World Council of Peace has done me a great honour in awarding me the International Peace Prize.

With us Soviet people the whole of our daily work is indissolubly bound up with lofty propaganda for peace throughout the world. The great struggle for the well-being of all workers inspires the work of the splendid patriots working on virgin land, of the heroes on the collective and state farms, of the miners in the Donbas, the engineers in the Urals, the women working in the textile mills of Ivanovo. The work of Soviet composers, playwrights and artists is imbued with strength and optimism. The work of Soviet scientists and inventors is characterised by a great drive towards the progress of all mankind.

It gives me great happiness to belong to this splendid community of Soviet people cemented as it is by the fraternal friendship of those who work — a fact which is without precedent in human history.

This friendship is based on boundless love for man, for the worker. We understand — which is why we appreciate it so much — the self-denying love of parents, the happiness and hope that fills young people, and the joyous, carefree chattering of children. We know what benefits man's work can bring him, which is why we shall never cease to spread ardently the great idea of peaceful, creative labour.

I am proud to belong to this community and, in receiving this honorific prize, I feel it my duty to mention, with gratitude, the help and attention that my work receives, like that of every member of our Soviet community.

I should like to recall today, with great satisfaction, the successes the Peace Movement has won in every country in the world. We rejoice over these successes. In spite of the immense difficulties and the ferocious opposition of aggressors in their savage greed, the workers of all countries and peoples are heroically strengthening the noble cause of peace, thus barring the road to the devastation of war.

We Soviet people admire the successes of the Peace Movement and are filled with sincere gratitude towards those best representatives of progressive humanity, the leaders of the World Peace Movement.

I send my warm greetings to the President of the World Council of Peace, Professor Frédéric Joliot-Curie, and to all defenders of peace throughout the world, wishing them success in their noble activity.

For my part, I assure you that I shall devote all my strength to the struggles for the cause of peace, so as to be worthy of this lofty award, so as always to bear honourably the name of a son of the Soviet people, the people which is at the head of the great Peace Movement.

Celebration of Neruda's Birthday

The recent celebration of the fiftieth birthday of the great poet Pablo Neruda in Chile was a cultural event of importance and also a reaffirmation of the close link between culture and peace. The various demonstrations—which received constant and enthusiastic support from the public—were prepared by a committee composed of one hundred eminent Chilean figures from all walks of life. They included national prize-winners for art and literature, M.P.s of different parties, representatives of all the cultural organisations, trade union leaders and others. In response to their invitation, well known intellectuals from the various countries of Latin America, together with delegations from China, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria went to Chile. Many foreign personalities, who were unable to be present, sent messages of greetings. In this way, the demonstrations organised in Chile enabled the high quality of Pablo Neruda's work and his valuable contribution to the cause of peace to be brought out. But they also contained a strong element of cultural fraternisation and served to strengthen friendship between the peoples.

The celebration of Neruda's birthday began with a great public meeting in the Santiago Municipal Theatre at which the speech of Dr. Juan Gomez Millas, Rector of the University of Chile, was read. There after, the programme went on for a week — artistic performances, lectures, plays and ballets, art and bibliographical exhibitions, poetry readings by young poets, and so on. The week ended with a popular folklore festival which was attended by 8,000 people.

Many articles and books were published on this occasion. The cultural reviews gave a lot of space to the author of "Let the Railsplitter Awake", and many books were published, either monographs on Neruda's work or volumes of his poems. The University of Chile organised a fine exhibition of books and photographs of the poet.

During the week important prizes were awarded: the "Mistral-Neruda Poetry Prize" (recently inaugurated by the University of Chile) and the Alliance of Intellectuals Prize for novels.

One of the most significant and positive features of these birthday celebrations were the meetings between writers. They discussed questions of great contemporary interest, such as the preservation and development of national cultural characteristics, the strengthening of international relations between writers, and the moral, economic and social rights of writers. The meetings enabled the American writers present to have an exchange of experiences garnered since the Continental Cultural Congress in April 1953. The Brazilian delegates, for example, pointed out that as a direct result of the First Congress of Intellectuals held in Goiana in February 1954 and taking his stand on the resolutions it adopted, an M.P. presented in Parliament a bill for the preservation and development of the national music. Also, as a result of the support given to painters by the Association which the Congress set up on a permanent basis, a considerable reduction in the price of paints was obtained from the authorities.

In their turn, the Argentinian delegates informed the meeting that, in spite of the obstacles placed in the way of the Argentine Cultural Congress, a body of this name had been created by a large assembly of delegates who had approved a programme which opens up great prospects for future work.

The intellectuals of a number of other countries announced that National Congresses were in preparation, such as that of Uruguay which will take place at the beginning of 1955. The Chilean delegates spoke of organising a Congress of Popular Poets.

Finally, a general statement was adopted. It reaffirms the recommendations of the Continental Cultural Congress to defend the national culture of every Latin American country and the moral and material conditions of intellectuals. In view of the growing persecution of ideas, it also asks that every effort should be made to obtain full freedom of expression in these countries. Further, the statement recommends that congresses should be arranged in those Latin American countries where there have not been any to date. Lastly, it proposes that the Second Continental Cultural Congress might be held during 1955.

Various congresses of foreign writers were held at the same time. They were addressed by such eminent figures as Emi Siao, the Chinese poet, the novelist Jan Drda, President of the Czechoslovak Union of Writers, and Dimitr Dimov, author of the well known Bulgarian novel, *Tobacco*.

Inspired by the wave of solidarity in favour of the restitution of Paul Robeson's passport, the Mexican artist, Leopoldo Mendez has designed this beautiful engraving for the June number of the Mexican peace review "Paz".

Congresses and Meetings

The Fifth International Congress of Haematology was held in the Sorbonne in Paris and was attended by 800 haematologists from 53 countries of East and West. It enabled the greatest specialists in diseases of the blood to review the research work being done in their respective countries and to have an exchange of views. Scientific films were shown and there was also an exhibition of documents giving the history of haematology.

*

In the Sorbonne, too, was held the Fifth International Blood Transfusion Congress, which was attended by scientists from 33 countries.

The Eleventh International Congress of Industrial Medecine was held in Naples from 13th—19th September; scientists from many countries were present.

*

In Sofia, the Bulgarian capital, an international conference of agricultural students has been held. It was attended by students from Belgium, France, Great Britain, Hungary Norway, the Soviet Union and other countries. It studied important agricultural problems and the questions of agricultural training and co-operation between agricultural students the world over.

*

A delegation from the Soviet Academy of Sciences took part in the International Congress of Philosophy which was held in Zurich.

Exchanges

An Indian cultural mission of 25 musicians, singers and dancers recently spent six weeks in the Soviet Union.

*

The Indian Government presented 20 paintings to the Soviet Union through the intermediary of the Indian ambassador in Moscow. He handed them to the Soviet Minister of Culture at a presentation ceremony.

*

After his recent visit to Chile, the Soviet writer Ilya Ehrenburg spent some days in Argentina where he was welcomed by many intellectuals. The Argentine Writers' Society held a reception in his honour in the Writers' House.

A Modern Edition of Avicenna's "Canon of Medecine"

The Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Uzbekistan has just published in a Russian translation the first volume of the famous work, *Canon of Medecine*, by Ibn Sina (Avicenna). This is the first time that a complete edition of this thesis has been published in a modern European language.

It was in 1952, following on the decision of the World Council of Peace to commemorate the thousandth anniversary of Ibn Sina, that the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan started to prepare for the publication in Russian of this fundamental work.

Until the 17th century the *Canon of Medecine*, which is a very encyclopedia of medecine, was looked upon as the medical manual. It still is in many Eastern states.

The Russian translation of this remarkable work was accomplished by a number of well known Uzbekistan philologists and doctors.

Around the World

Norway

During the discussions of the General Council of the Liberal International, held in Knocke-le-Zoute, Mr. Christian Oftedal, vice-chairman of the Norwegian Venstre Party demanded that China be represented in the United Nations.

"Universal membership must be the basis of a universal organisation", he stated. "China must be given her place in the United Nations, not for tactical reasons but in conformity with the rules..."

Denmark

On the initiative of a number of well known people of Aarhus, hundreds of people met on August 29th to protest against German rearmament. The watchword of the meeting was: "We have not forgotten the sound of the jackboot — we don't want to live through that again."

After a speech of welcome made by Mr. Kaj Rasmussen, Chairman of the Typographical Union, Mr. Thomas Christensen, Secretary of the Jutland Confederation of Peasants' Organisations, said:

"Everywhere in the world rearmament is a curse. It weighs heavily on the people and wastes resources which should be used to improve the living conditions of ordinary people. In opposing German rearmament we want at the same time to work for disarmament in other countries, so that the whole world may be freed from the plague of militarism and the fear of war."

Great Britain

In an article published in the Labour Party monthly **Fact,** *Mr. Harold Wilson, former Minister of Trade under the Labour Government, shows the need for an expansion of trade between Great Britain and the Soviet Union.*

Mr. Wilson criticises the restrictions imposed by the Americans and stresses that the expansion of trade between East and West can guarantee a stable situation and full employment in those branches of industry which are meeting with sharper and sharper competition in Western markets.

Stalingrad — Coventry

The Executive Committee of the Stalingrad City Soviet has addressed the following letter to the Mayor of Coventry:

"The Executive Committee of Stalingrad City Soviet informs you that the proposal of the Coventry-Stalingrad Friendship Committee and of Coventry City Council to send an appeal for the banning of the hydrogen bomb to the U.N. Disarmament Commission has been received with enthusiasm."

United States

At their annual convention at Newhaven, Connecticut, the representatives of 6,000 congregational churches in all parts of the country, condemned the irresponsible statements made by prominent officials demanding the employment of atomic or thermo-nuclear bombs in the current disputes.

Brazil

In its resolution on international questions the Brazilian Students' Congress calls for a struggle to obtain respect for the national sovereignty of all nations, and for every people's right to choose their own rulers and the constitutional system they consider most suitable.

It also calls for cultural exchanges between the nations by means of delegations, for the banning of weapons of mass destruction, and for the establishment of relations favouring the national economy.

The resolution also condemns colonialism and "any other kind of economic or political oppression".

Hungary

In the work of the Hungarian Peace Movement an important role is assigned to the National Committee's publications.

These are **Peace Fighter,** *a bi-monthly review; the Peace Movement's monthly bulletin; and an important series of* **Notes on Foreign Policy.** *An illustrated folder entitled* **From Budapest to Geneva** *has just appeared, giving an account of the victories won by the World Peace Movement between the Budapest session of the World Council of Peace and the recent Geneva Conference.*

Greece

The newspaper 'Avghi' reports that a deputation of the inhabitants of Neas Anhialos, near Halmyros, went to see the Athens authorities to protest at the expropriation of 375 acres of the best land in order to construct an airfield.

Burma

In a recent statement the Moulmein local Peace Committee voiced support for the five principles for peaceful coexistence enumerated in the joint statement made by the Burmese and Chinese Prime Ministers.

In Prome, representatives of organisations and trade unions pledged their support for the five principles at meetings in preparation for the District Peace Committee session.

Costa Rica

The Costa Rican National Peace Committee has undertaken a campaign to ease the tension in the relations between the countries of Central America.

Postcards are being sent to the President of the Republic asking him to observe the principle of non-intervention in foreign policy.

Signatures have also been collected to a document addressed to U.N.O. and asking that organisation to deal with the tense situation in Central America.

Eleven thousand signatures were collected in a short space of time.

Iceland

In the periodical **Thjodviljinn** *40 prominent Icelanders have published an appeal in which they call for a struggle for the withdrawal of United States troops. The signatories include Messrs. Gudmundur Thoroddsen, a university lecturer, Stefensen, Chairman of the Reykjavik Unskilled Workers' Joint Trade Unions Committee, Bjarnason, Chairman of the Industrial Workers' Union, the writer Halldor Laxness, together with doctors, lawyers and others.*

This appeal marks the beginning of a campaign for signatures which will enable the Icelandic people to express their desire to see the end of foreign occupation.

The appeal concludes by saying that this demand is not provoked by any antagonism towards an other people but it is inspired by the pressing fact that the Icelandic people must control their own destiny. This demand is made in the hope that the Icelandic people will make its best possible contribution to the struggle for peace of all the peoples by keeping the country beyond the pale of the armaments race and war preparations.

Italy

At its session the Italian Peace Committee noted with satisfaction the rejection of the European Army treaty by the French National Assembly. It decided to organise mass rallies on the problems of peace and European security throughout the country during the month of October.

Japan

A peace rally at Osaka in which 35,000 people took part, including representatives of Kochi, Tottori and Shimane and other prefectures, adopted a resolution and a statement demanding a ban on atomic and hydrogen bombs. A programme of songs and dances, in which the theme of peace predominated, was presented at the rally.

Peace Bonfires

On the occasion of Peace Week, organised by the German Peace Council, the German Democratic Republic's frontiers with Poland and Czechoslovakia were the scene of simple and moving demonstrations. In fifty German localities near the borders, the friends of peace lit bonfires as night fell after holding various demonstrations.

Suddenly, the people on the other side of the border replied by lighting their own fires.

An eye-witness says that the people on the German side were very enthusiastic and happy to see that their message had been understood as a message of peace and friendship.

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BULLETIN OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

INFORMATION BULLETIN PUBLISHED BY THE SECRETARIAT OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

No. 22 — NOVEMBER 15th, 1954

The President of the World Council of Peace Issues a Warning to Public Opinion about the London and Paris Agreements

The coming weeks will be of vital importance for the future of peace.

The enormous dangers to the preservation of peace contained in the London and Paris agreements make vigorous action by world public opinion necessary. The peoples of the countries directly concerned must act without delay because the Governments which drew up and signed the agreements are striving to get them ratified as swiftly as possible. There is a reason for this haste: if public opinion had sufficient time, it could weigh up the dangers contained in these agreements and compare their worth with the possibilities offered by the Soviet proposals.

Was not the French rejection of the European Defence Community obtained by the joint action of all who see in the maintenance of national independence a guarantee of peace, and in the revival of German militarism a threat of war?

The dangers implicit in the London and Paris agreements can be perceived by all, regardless of personal preferences for one social system rather than another.

To anyone who has studied these agreements attentively and understood their real significance, their approval can only mean approval of the policy of armed peace and rigid, hostile blocs. This policy, which mistakes ultimatum for negotiation, can only aggravate international tension and increase the danger of incidents and war.

It would, therefore, seem as if the signatories of these agreements wanted to increase international tension in the most dangerous manner — and this at a time when this tension had greatly decreased. Today, there are no longer any armed conflicts; economic and cultural exchanges are being developed; the prospects for agreement on disarmament have never been so good; and the European Defence Community treaty has been rejected.

These circumstances warranted the hope for a peaceful settlement of the German question through negotiation between the great powers concerned. However, there would be a danger of jeopardising all this if the agreements signed in London and Paris were ratified, since they settle the rearmament of Germany and its incorporation in the Atlantic Pact.

If these agreements were finally ratified they would, in exactly the same way as E.D.C., maintain and aggravate the division of Germany and Europe. They would delay and endanger any real negotiation with the Soviet Union on the German question by creating an accomplished fact openly directed against that country.

The promise of disarmament contained in the recent debates in the United Nations cannot be reconciled with the rearmament of the Federal German Republic, which can only lead to a speed-up in the armaments race. In order to find some justification for the agreements, the Governments which signed them try to prove that the rearmament of the Federal Republic is inevitable and necessary. Neither in law nor in fact can this statement be justified. What is intended — in the name of an inevitability which cannot be justified by shouting it loudly — is the organisation of an armed coalition with the leaders of West Germany who have never concealed their territorial demands and who are being given a renewed assurance that their authority is the only one that is recognised over the whole of Germany.

Another reason given is the need for reconciliation with Germany. If the London and Paris agreements were ratified they would give military means of action to those who formerly promoted and were responsible for the Hitler regime, who have never hidden their dream of a new European crusade and who would not long be restrained — as history has demonstrated — by the mere pledge not to use force contained in the agreements. Just as after the First World War, the efforts of the Western powers have been wholly directed towards restoring the least democratic and most warlike elements to power. Once again, just as in the past, while powerful currents of opposition to the revival of militarism are revealing themselves among the German people, every attempt is being made to isolate and weaken the peace-loving forces in Germany.

It is, on the contrary, by relying on these Germans, who are very numerous and are fighting courageously, that the way to reconciliation and peace could be opened.

I cannot do better than ask you to ponder the following warning that was given me in 1946 by a German scientist from the Federal Republic. He said: "If the Allies continue along the road of collaboration with former Nazis, there will be another Führer in ten years' time".

(Continued on page 12)

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What the Press is saying...

"In the other countries, and particularly in France, it is not without apprehension that the people see a new Wehrmacht arising from the ashes of the old, nine years after the unconditional surrender of Hitler's Reich. To the specific dangers of German militarism is added the fact that Germany remains divided and that no one can with certainty predict what she will do with the arms and authority that are being restored to her."

Le Monde (France)
October 26th

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Under the title: "What is Collective Security?", the Social Democratic newspaper *Neuer Vorwärts* has published an article by Herr Fritz Erler, a member of the Bundestag. Mr. Erler writes:

"It is sheer deception of the people to present any military alliance as a system of collective security. A military alliance is directed against a power which has stayed outside it; a system of collective security includes even the possible aggressor. The way the system works is that all participants pledge to unite against whichever one of them breaks the peace.

Erler stigmatises "the people who, in fact, do not want such a system but can only envisage a unified Germany as part of a military alliance dominated by the United States, even if that should wreck reunification", and adds:

"It is true that such a system of security can only function if the present tensions are eliminated; there is no way out of this situation unless there is at least some desire for peaceful coexistence. But neither can German unity be obtained without this minimum desire."

Neuer Vorwärts (Federal German Republic)
October 15th

*

"The hardest and most tragic thing about the decision taken by Parliament yesterday is that Denmark has thereby thrown its weight into the scales in favour of a policy which increases tension and the danger of war in the world and speeds up the armaments race. Those who voted for such a policy must indeed have great confidence in Russia's peaceful attitude, otherwise they would never have dared to do it. Since they have this confidence, the basis of their reasons for supporting the rearmament of West Germany collapses like a house of cards. Thus it must be recognised that the rearmament of West Germany is not a necessary act of defence but a gratuitous act of an aggressive nature."

Holbaek Amts Venstreblad
(Journal of the Danish Radical Party)
October 22nd

*

"The recent decisions on the rearmament of West Germany taken at the London Conference are practically the same as those involved in the European Defence Community.

"The rearmament of West Germany represents a serious threat to the German Democratic Republic and the neighbouring countries. It is an obstacle to the unification of Germany; it increases world tension and the danger of war. It can only bring destruction on the countries of Europe and catastrophe to the German people."

Harian Rakjat (Indonesia)
October 11th

GERMANY: *"Security and Peace" Day*

The West German Peace Committee called on all peace committees and the whole people to observe October 31st as "Security and Peace" Day.

Demonstrations took place in Kiel and Flensburg. The participants sent letters to the members of the Federal Parliament demanding the rejection of the London and Paris agreements and the resumption of great power negotiations. A similar demonstration took place the evening before in Lübeck.

A ballot was organised in the big "Goliath" motor car factory in Bremen. More than 90 percent of the workers who took part voted for the conclusion of a peace treaty and against rearmament.

At Herne in Westphalia, 200 miners of the Shamrock I and II pit sent to the local M.P. a resolution demanding the rejection of rearmament in any form.

Other meetings and demonstrations were held in Mannheim, Thübingen, Aachen and other towns.

The "Working Group of the International Conference for the Peaceful Solution of the German Problem" of West Germany met in Düsseldorf on October 31st. There was a discussion on the Paris agreement with foreign visitors: Sig. Basso and Sig. Pajetta, both M.P.s, from Italy; M. Stern and M. Ducastel from France; and Mrs. Minnaert from Holland. The meeting proposed the organisation of a European Conference at which the representatives of all the countries of Europe could discuss what to do to prevent the ratification of the Paris agreement.

*

On the occasion of "Security and Peace Day" the North Rhine-Westphalia Peace Committee issued an appeal to the people of which the following is an extract:

"The London Conference has created an immediate threat to Germany and Europe... The reconstitution of a West German army incorporated in a military coalition — such is the aim of the London agreement, as it was of the E.D.C. treaty...

"The rearmament of West Germany runs counter to the wishes of all honest Germans and creates the danger of a fratricidal war between Germans.

"The example of Korea should be a warning to us all. In addition to the mortal danger which threatens our country, the German people would also have to bear the huge burden of rearmament and to pay for arms to be used for the destruction of our country and those of other peoples. Twice in a generation German militarism has brought death and destruction to the whole world. It must not happen a third time. The German people and the peoples of Europe long for security and peace."

Provincial Meetings in ITALY

In the centre of the Italian Peace Movement's activity is the campaign against the London and Paris agreements. The movement is relating to this central theme all other questions, such as national independence, the struggle against foreign military bases, the expansion of trade and cultural co-operation. Meetings on a very broad basis are to be held in all provinces in preparation for a big national meeting.

In the larger provinces — Rome, Milan, Florence, Bologna, Genoa and Naples — the meetings are being preceded by local assemblies.

In Rome, for example, the peace committees sounded public opinion district by district and held interviews with well-known figures and various political groupings in order to find out their opinion on the major international issues. These opinions will be presented to big meetings either by those who collected the statements or, in some cases, by the notabilities themselves and will be discussed.

In Bologna, the provincial meetings are being preceded by assemblies in each of which a number of villages take part. The villages are grouped in zones according to their political, social or economic characteristics, for example: a zone in which the struggle against the nazi occupation was more highly developed and where, in consequence, the people are more alert to the danger of German rearmament; an industrial zone in which trade and production for peaceful purposes are the vital questions; cultural centres (the city of Bologna, for example) where debates on the problem of cultural co-operation are being organised.

In Sienna and Modena a ballot has been organised, presenting the alternative: German rearmament, or the unity and security of Europe. In South Italy activity centres on the theme: disarmament and peaceful investment, and is conducted in collaboration with the great Renaissance movement which works for the modernisation and industrialisation of these backward regions.

In a statement issued by the Italian Peace Committee we read the following:

"The popular forces which thwarted the plans of division and war involved in E.D.C. can face the threat to rearm Germany with new confidence and can forestall it. On the eve of the days during which the Italian people commemorate the victims of the two world wars unleashed by German militarism, the National Committee invites all local and provincial committees to promote and support all actions which can express our people's opposition to German rearmament and to the ratification of the pacts of division and war signed in Paris, and their desire for the unity and security of all the peoples of Europe, for the relaxation of international tension and for peace."

On October 5th, the Executive Committee of the National Union of Primary School Teachers, which has a membership of 48,000 — that is to say, practically all the primary school teachers in France — adopted a resolution which says in part:

"A genuine peace policy demands of men who claim to speak on behalf of the peoples that the four powers occupying Germany should agree to restore that country's unity on the basis of free elections, restore its independence through a peace treaty and keep it disarmed and outside any military coalition, while they themselves proceed with a great reduction of their armed forces."

FRENCH *Peace Movement Appeals to the Country*

The Executive Committee of the National Council of the French Peace Movement has decided to appeal to the country. It asks the people in their millions to sign the following text:

"To all elected representatives.

"If the agreements prepared in London and signed in Paris on October 24th, 1954 were to be ratified by Parliament they would give the green light for the revival of the Wehrmacht.

"They give Adenauer's Germany an army of 500,000 men, 8,000 tanks, 1,500 planes and 180 warships.

"They hand over Africa to the magnates of the Ruhr.

"They reconstitute a powerful armaments industry which, three times in 70 years, has hurled Europe into war and poverty.

"These decisions are opposed to the new possibilities of disarmament and will lead to a new armaments race.

"We French citizens hereby inform all elected representatives of our undying opposition to the rearmament of Germany.

"We say to the members of parliament:

"Do not ratify the London and Paris agreements!

"Ask the Government immediately to accept Four Power negotiation for the peaceful settlement of the German question!"

*

On October 31st most of the towns and villages of France demonstrated their determination to intensify the struggle to prevent the ratification of the London and Paris agreements. Their activity took the most diverse forms.

There was a continual stream of deputations into rooms which were often too small, where they were received by the Sponsoring Committees and in a number of cases by the Municipal Council.

For example, the Socialist Mayor of Alfortville (Seine Department) received 36 deputations; in Toulon the Socialist Mayor M. le Bellegou, barrister, together with his two Socialist deputies and two Communist councillors, received 47 deputations; in Le Havre (Seine Inferieure) the Radical Mayor M. Abadie received the Sponsoring Committee which had previously received 55 deputations in the Municipal Council's reception room; in Roanne (Loire), two Socialist and two Communist municipal councillors received 31 deputations in the Town Hall. In Auxerre, the deputy mayor M. Jean Moreau, an Independent, received the deputations, in Sanvic (Seine Inferieure) M. Siefridt, a member of parliament belonging to the M.R.P.... and so on. In Argenteuil (Seine) there were 82 deputations, in the IInd arrondissement of Paris 46, including 16 from the factories, in the 18th arrondissement 16 factory and 26 local deputations, in the 6th arrondissement 53 deputations.

All these deputations — and they were more numerous than on the national day of action against E.D.C. on July 11th — handed in the first results of the campaign against the revival of German militarism, among them 25,000 signatures in Lyons, 5,000 in Toulouse brought by 85 delegations, 4,000 in Roanne, 3,000 in Tarbes, 5,000 from Narbonne, 5,000 from Limoges, 1,800 from Oyannax, 4,000 from Maubeuge.

Rallies, demonstrations and meetings were held, with hundreds of people participating, in the Corn Exchange at Auch (Gers), at Aix en Provence (Bouches du Rhone), in the Town Hall at Ivry (Seine) where there were 500 people, at St. Florentin (Yonne) in front of the war memorial, before the plaques dedicated to those who were shot by the Nazis in the 6th arrondissement of Paris, and in many other places.

This day of activity has certainly given a new energy to the action of the peace forces in France, thus ensuring a good start to the national petition in which millions of Frenchmen will take part in the coming days. For it is necessary to move quickly and everyone knows it.

Already, a number of County Councils have gone on record either for Four Power negotiations or for disarmament. They are those of Aude (23 Social Democrats, one Communist and seven Radicals), of Corrèze (one Communist, 10 Social Democrats, 10 Radicals and one Independent), of Haute Vienne (22 Social Democrats, one M.R.P., five Communists and one Socialist).

The County Council of Aisne sent a message to M. Mendès-France asking him to accept on behalf of France the invitation to a Four Power Conference.

There is a growing amount of activity, and particularly of deputations to M.P.s, to ensure that the national will is expressed in Parliament, as it was over E. D. C., by the rejection of the London and Paris agreements.

GREAT BRITAIN: *Congress for World Security*

A call for immediate action against the London and Paris agreements was adopted unanimously by the British Congress for World Security in London on October 31st.

The Congress was attended by 650 delegates, of whom two fifths represented organisations of the trade union and Labour Movement, local and regional, and a third were from local peace committees. Many of the peace committees were represented by members of the Labour Party, trade unionists and co-operators.

Typical of the growing sentiment in the Labour Movement in favour of action for peace and with the Peace Movement were the speeches of Mr. John Burns, President of the Fire Brigades Union, and Councillor Edward Dixon of Coventry. Both called for a massive campaign to lift the bans on participation in the Peace Movement and for the democratic right of trade unionists and Labour Party members to take part in the work for peace.

Notable reports were made to the Congress by the Chairman of the British Peace Committee, Mr. Gordon Schaffer, on security, by Mr. John Elton, who analysed the Nine-Power agreements on Germany and their dangers, and by Dr. E.H.S. Burhop, who spoke on disarmament and weapons of mass destruction.

The conviction and confidence of those taking part were expressed by Mr. William Wainwright in his closing speech.

In an appeal the British Congress for World Security **"calls on all supporters of peace to demand that their Members of Parliament vote against the rearmament of Western Germany and call for the immediate re-opening of Four-Power talks on Germany.**

"There is no time to lose: summon meetings; form delegations; approach your Members of Parliament; send letters and telegrams. Save Britain and Europe from the revival of German militarism . . ."

The Congress also adopted a declaration on Germany, a resolution on the Movement's organisational principles and a Declaration on World Security which states:

"The solution of the issues dividing the world and threatening mankind with war can only be attained by the common effort of all toward agreement and co-operation . . .

"We welcome the calling by the World Peace Council of its great new campaign and of a World Assembly for Peace in 1955. We call on supporters of peace in this campaign to urge the governments to start implementing their professions of peace now, and to replace policies based upon blocs and threats of force by a policy of the co-operation of all, without exception, for the security of all."

Statement by British Peace Committee

"No country can be secure if Europe is divided into opposing sides, with a divided Germany at its heart.

"The security of each country can only be guaranteed if all states, whatever their way of life, agree to live together in peace.

"This requires co-operation between all the states of Europe.

"The German problem must be settled in a way that is acceptable to the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., Great Britain and France, to the other states of Europe and to the German people.

"This settlement must end the division of Germany, prevent that country from being used to threaten any of its neighbours, permit the organisation of European security, and lead to an agreement on general disarmament including the abolition of weapons of mass destruction.

"This can only be achieved by negotiation between the 4 Great Powers. The Soviet proposals for European Security, and the British-French and Soviet proposals on disarmament provide the basis on which these negotiations could begin."

Women and Workers of Norway

A women's demonstration against the rearmament of West Germany has taken place in Oslo. The women sent to Parliament a motion protesting against the remilitarisation of West Germany and its incorporation in N.A.T.O.

At a recent meeting, the workers of the big *Freia* chocolate factory in Oslo passed a resolution against West Germany's participation in the North Atlantic treaty. It says:

"We call on all organised workers to protest and demand a popular referendum so that the people may be able to make their voices heard on this important question . . ."

A worker's meeting held in Trondheim sent to Parliament a protest against the remilitarisation of West Germany.

From the saltpetre works at Eidger 404 workers sent to the president of the Parliament a letter in which they say:

"We are against any remilitarisation of West Germany . . ."

Belgium — Socialists Declare their Opposition

"German rearmament is a thing to be feared and which we cannot accept with a light heart at the very time when the German trade unions are almost unanimously rejecting rearmament.

"Moreover, today in Europe the political barometer is set towards the relaxation of tension. The London agreements threaten to become obstacles in the way of lessening of tension, negotiation and the reunification of Germany."

(Speech of Senator Rolin at the General Council of the Belgian Socialist Party.)

"Our opposition to German rearmament arises from our awareness that the division of Germany is in danger of bringing catastrophe.

"The temptation to unify Germany will become stronger and stronger, particularly if there should be an economic crisis. Reunification can be accomplished either through negotiation or by force. We are afraid that a rearmed Germany will seek to force a solution through reunification and drag us into war."

(Speech of Alderman Sluzny at the General Council of the Belgian Socialist Party.)

Belgian Miners Reaffirm their Opposition

A resolution adopted by the miners of the Tertre, the biggest mine in the Borinage region, says:

"We greet the German labour movement and thank it for refusing to launch itself once more into an adventure from whose tragic consequences the workers themselves have suffered.

"We would recall that when the miners of our pit were asked to vote on the rearmament of Germany, an overwhelming majority rejected it . . ."

In conclusion the miners of the Tertre pit reaffirm their opposition and reject the London agreements.

The resolution was signed by the following: Georges Gabriel, delegate of the Amalgamated Union, Louis Leconte, delegate of the Independent Union, Gustave Declerq, delegate of the Christian Union.

Meeting in Madras

On October 10th, 1954, a public meeting was organised by the Madras Peace Committee at the Crescent Hall, Triplicane, to protest against the decision of the Nine Nations Conference in London to rearm West Germany. Shri V. Parameswaran, member of the World Council of Peace, presided.

Mr. Charles Coutts from Great Britain, Editor of *World Youth*, and Mr. William Devine from Canada, Secretariat member of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, addressed the gathering.

Mr. Coutts strongly critised the decision of the London Conference and said that British youth and workers will not support it. He pleaded for unity between the youth of India, Britain and other countries to prevent the rearmament of West Germany.

Denmark says "No":

"We Remember the Sound of the Jackboots"

For several months a wide movement of protest against the remilitarisation of West Germany has been developing in Denmark. Already in August hundreds of people met in Aarhus to protest against German rearmament. The meeting was called by a number of well-known figures and was held under the slogan:

"We remember the sound of the jackboots. We do not want to go through it again."

The Danish people's struggle against the creation of a new German Army in any shape or form, and particularly against Germany's entry into the Atlantic Pact, became even stronger after the French Parliament's rejection of E.D.C.

The decisions of the London Conference were condemned by the Danish people, and the Danish Peace Committee issued an appeal to the country in which it said:

"We call on the Government and Parliament not to decide hastily on Denmark's attitude to the London plans as they have done in recent years in relation to foreign policy decisions of equal importance, but to settle this question through a referendum . . ."

This statement was issued as a leaflet which the people of Denmark were asked to sign.

The Danish Press

Persons of mark gave the protest movement their support in public statements. For example, Professor Jörgen Dich, a well-known Social Democrat, wrote two important articles in the newspaper *Politiken* condemning the rearmament of Germany and its incorporation in the Atlantic Pact.

In an open letter published by the newspaper *Fyns Venstreblad* the young writer Carl Scharnberg called on all Danish citizens to ask their M.P.s to condemn German rearmament.

Many newspapers, including the Conservative *Aarhus Stiftstidende*, the Christian *Kristeligt Dagblad*, the Communist *Land og Folk*, the *Venstres Folkeblad* and the *Middelfart Venstreblad* also reflected the great national trend against German rearmament.

Parliament

The Danish Parliament was asked to vote on the London agreements on October 19th. A majority of the members of parliament, voted for the ratification of the London decisions which put German militarism back in the saddle. During the debate the Radical M.P. Jörgen Jörgensen said:

"The remilitarisation of West Germany makes the reunification of Germany impossible . . . The negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the German question must continue to be conducted as long as the West German army is not a reality . . . The Soviet Union's proposals for disarmament open the way to new negotiations . . ."

Today, from all parts of the country protests against the ratification of the London agreement are flooding in to the Government and Parliament. The collection of signatures goes on.

Popular Ballots

In many factories ballots on the question of West German remilitarisation have been organised. Out of the 223 workers of the "Gutemberg House" printing works, 201 voted against German rearmament.

The Peace Committee of the Bronshoi Husum borough of Copenhagen organised a referendum in the borough and 1,345 out of the 1,500 who took part voted against the remilitarisation of West Germany.

The Copenhagen foundry workers' and engineers' unions, the Aalborg painters' union and the Fredrikshavn naval carpenters' union passed protest resolutions at their last meetings.

In an open letter published in *Land og Folk* a number of important officials of the Social Democratic Party in Jutland, including Professor Jörgen Dich, called on all Social Democrats to fight against German militarism.

Far from putting an end to the Danish people's struggle against the rearmament of West Germany, the vote in Parliament has provoked a revival of the protest movement.

Opposition to S.E.A.T.O. in Burma

A meeting to express opposition to the South East Asia Treaty was recently organised in Rangoon by the Rangoon District Committee of the Burma Peace Committee. Representatives of Burmese trade unions and other mass organisations, members of Parliament, monks and people of all walks of life took part.

The Chairman of the meeting, U Shwe Pyu, said that the signing of the South East Asia Treaty, which was designed for the purpose of war, endangered peace in the world and especially in South East Asia. The signing of this treaty aggravated world tension. The people of the whole world were opposed to war and longing for peace. South East Asian countries such as India, Burma, Indonesia and Ceylon had all refused to take part. He called on the Burmese people resolutely to oppose this aggressive treaty.

A declaration of the Burma Peace Committee against the South East Asia Treaty was read at the meeting, which adopted a resolution calling for closer solidarity between Asian countries to preserve security in Asia. A demonstration was held after the meeting.

Local branches of the Burma Peace Committee, including those of Mandalay and Letpadon, also held meetings and launched signature campaigns against the South East Asia Treaty.

Protests in Australia

The New South Wales Peace Council has called for the utmost public opposition to the ratification of S.E.A.T.O. by the Australian Parliament.

In Surry Hills a local Peace Group has decided to organise a deputation to Mr. Sheehan M.P. to discuss the S.E.A.T.O. pact. A local petition is being circulated before the deputation goes.

India to hold Asian Solidarity Conference

At a press conference at the end of October Dr. Mulk Raj Anand, Vice-President of the All India Peace Council, announced that the All India Congress for Peace and Asian Soldarity would be held in Madras from December 30, 1954, to January 2, 1955.

The convening of the congress, Dr. Anand said, was inspired by the popular enthusiasm in India aroused by recent advances of the peace movement in Asia, the success of the Geneva Conference and the growth of friendship between the two great Asian peoples of China and India, symbolised in the exchange of visits by the Prime Ministers of the two countries and their joint statements.

"The congress has also been inspired," continued Dr. Anand, "by popular indignation against the efforts to divide the Asian peoples and to dominate them through the conclusion of military pacts, particularly the U.S.-Pakistan pact and the latest S.E.A.T.O. agreement."

Dr. Anand expressed confidence that the congress would be "one of the most important demonstrations of our united will for the peace and freedom of all countries of the world." This would pave the way for that Asian solidarity which alone could effectively ensure world peace.

The campaign for Asian Solidarity launched by the All India Peace Council with the observance of the Asian Solidarity month in September is being intensified. The campaign is being linked with the coming All India Congress for Peace and Asian Solidarity.

Various Peace Committees are approaching the local and district units of popular organisations to elect delegates to the Madras Congress.

Central India

A resolution supporting the five principles for peaceful coexistence embodied in the joint statement of Prime Ministers Chou En-lai and Nehru was adopted by the North Madhya Bharat (Central India) Regional Convention held on October 3 in Gwalior.

The resolution stated that these five principles could "lead to the lessening of international tension".

Other resolutions passed by the Convention condemned Western interference in the internal affairs of Asian countries, as exemplified by S.E.A.T.O., as "dangerous to peace in Asia".

Pepsu

Hundreds of Patiala citizens greeted with loud applause Pandit Chatur Narain Malviya's declaration that "no power on earth can turn Asia into an arena of war" at a public meeting on October 1, organised by the Patiala Asian Solidarity Committee. The meeting was presided over by Shri Sunderlal, General Secretary of the Pepsu Pradesh Congress and was addressed by Bhagwant Singh, a Congress party member of the Legislative Assembly, S. Rajinder Singh, Akali leader; Shri Surinder Nath Khosla, Pepsu United Front Assembly Party Secretary and member of the Legislative Assembly, and Shri Ramesh Walia, Secretary, Pepsu Peace Council.

Madura

At a public meeting in the Rajaji Playgrounds organised by the City Peace Committee to observe Asian Solidarity Month, Shri K. Sethuraman, B.A.B.L., a leading lawyer, presided. About 2,000 people attended the meeting.

In his opening remarks the, chairman explained the necessity for the peoples and the governments of Asian countries to raise their voices in protest against S.E.A.T.O.

Prof. S. Ramakrishnan appealed to the Asian peoples to unite. He emphasised the achievements of the Peace Movement and appealed to all Asian nations to accept the Five Principles of the Nehru-Chou statement.

Shri Iman E. Inamdar, a discharged worker of the May and Baker Co. of Bombay, has collected more than 2000 signatures to the Asian Solidarity Appeal in his own village of Knuer.

Punjab

A well attended public meeting at Phagwara was addressed by Shri Lajpat Rai, General Secretary of the Punjab Peace Committee, and S. Bhupinder Singh. A large number of local mill workers were present. The meeting unanimously adopted the Asian Solidarity Appeal issued by the All India Peace Council.

Hyderabad

Five public meetings were held in the Nizamabad District for the Asian Solidarity campaign. The local Kisan Sabha is collecting signatures. Public meetings were held by the workers of Hathi Gold Mines and Shahabad Cement Factory where Shri Makhdoom Mohiuddin, member of the Legislative Assembly, and Shri Raj Bhadur Gour M. P. spoke. *Resolutions* supporting the Five Principles were unanimously adopted.

In Hyderabad City meetings have been held in various districts to explain the Five Principles.

Engineering workers

The inaugural Session of the General Body of the General Engineering Employees Union, held on October 2, has unanimously passed a resolution appealing to the employees to participate actively in the Asian Solidarity campaign and collect signatures to the Appeal issued by the All India Peace Council.

The resolution denounces S.E.A.T.O. as a move towards war and welcomes the steps taken by Prime Minister Nehru in keeping India out of the pact.

It wholeheartedly supports the Five Principles and demands that the government of India conclude treaties of friendship and co-operation with all peace-loving countries.

... and Petroleum workers

The General meeting of the Bombay Petroleum Workers' Union has passed a resolution welcoming the principles enunciated in the joint declaration of the Prime Ministers of India and China and has urged upon the Government of India to effectively implement the declaration.

The resolution calls for banning the atomic and hydrogen bombs and protests against the U.S.-Pakistan Military Pact.

Statement by Professor OYAMA

Professor Ikuo Oyama, the well-known Japanese peace leader, has said that the speedy progress of the Peace Movement in Japan this year is a reflection of the victory of the peace forces in the world struggle between the forces of war and peace. Professor Oyama made the statement in the October issue of the Japanese magazine *Kaizo*.

Japan's peace movement, Professor Oyama writes, is not only an international movement but also a patriotic movement of the masses of the Japanese people. The increased subordination of Japan to United States imperialism, he says, has caused the Japanese people to begin to think about their country's political and economic independence. This has resulted in a growing demand for trade and cultural exchanges with Japan's neighbours, China and the Soviet Union in particular.

Professor Oyama points out that this point of view is shared not only by Japan's workers, peasants, fishermen and intellectuals, but also by owners of small and medium enterprises and other capitalists, excluding only a handful of monopolists.

The five principles for peaceful coexistence enunciated by the Prime Ministers of China, India and Burma are an embodiment of the unanimous desire of the Asian people for peace, Professor Oyama declares. He calls upon the Japanese people to struggle, on the basis of these five principles, for Japan's independence and for peace in Asia.

Memorandum of Israeli Peace Committee

The Israeli Peace Committee has presented to the Government and to every M.P. a memorandum on the restoration of the rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations. We give the following excerpts:

"It is an utterly unnatural, and also illegal, state of affairs that a state with over 600 million inhabitants, without which no important international problem can be permanently solved, as has lately been proved in international relations, should be kept outside the United Nations Organisation, to whose name the peoples' hopes for peace and international co-operation are attached. With People's China outside U.N.O., the latter cannot fulfil its task properly . . .

"The particular importance of the Geneva Conference lies in the fact that it has recognised the necessity of associating the Chinese Government in all important international negotiations . . . .

"We should like to mention that two years ago 401,000 citizens in Israel of all sections (43 percent of the adult population) signed a petition organised by us for the convening of a Conference of the Five Great Powers, including the People's Republic of China, to settle all the international questions now in dispute and to lay down guarantees for the maintenance of peace. The acceptance of People's China in U.N.O. would facilitate to an unmeasurable degree the calling of such a conference, whose importance has already been demonstrated by the happy results of the first meeting of the Great Powers in Geneva, which brought about the ending of the war in Indo-China . . ."

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Australian Senator Advocates Recognition of China

Mr. R. Kendall, Liberal Senator of Queensland, advocated the recognition of China in an address to the Victoria branch of the Australia-China Society. He said that inclusion of China in the United Nations, together with Western recognition, would remove the war threat.

Taiwan was an internal Chinese issue; China should be left to solve her own problems, Mr. Kendall added.

Work of the Indonesian Peace Movement

The First National Peace Congress of Indonesia, held at the beginning of 1954, paved the way for the development of the Peace Movement and assured it a place in the social life of the country.

The various campaigns to implement the Congress recommendations have made possible the wide diffusion of the idea of peace, as is shown by the statement recently made at Bandjermasia by the Prime Minister, Mr. Ali Sastroamidjojo: "Indonesia requires peace in order to reconstruct the country."

First Plenary Assembly

The first plenary assembly of the Peace Movement was convened at the same time as the Geneva Conference. Among the resolutions passed were one on the constitution, one on the formation of a full executive committee and one on the organisation of the Movement.

Resolutions were also passed in support of the decisions taken at the meeting of the Secretariat of the Peace Liaison Bureau of the Asian and Pacific Regions and of the decisions of the Extraordinary Session of the World Council of Peace in Berlin.

Activities and Campaigns

On receiving a delegation from the National Congress President Soekarno said:

"The Peace Movement enjoys the support of the whole Indonesian people because its ideals correspond to their desires . . ."

Indeed, everything the Peace Movement has undertaken concerns Indonesian life very closely. Here are a few examples.

Anti H-bomb Movement

The H-bomb tests in the Pacific aroused the anger of the people and Government of Indonesia. Protest demonstrations were organised in Makassar — the region nearest the site of the tests — by the Makassar Peace Committee and thousands of people joined in. The demonstrations culminated in a unanimous declaration urging the immediate ending of the tests and the absolute banning of the H-bomb as a weapon of war. This action received support from all sections of the people as well as from the Government which later officially demanded the banning of the H-bomb.

For Negotiation and the Relaxation of Tension

A campaign for the relaxation of international tension was conducted on the occasion of the successful conclusion of the Geneva Conference. This campaign, too, was enthusiastically welcomed and supported by the whole Indonesian people, and this was reflected in the telegram sent by the Indonesian Prime Minister to the Foreign Ministers of Great Britain, the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and France. He said:

"We hope that this first step to peace will be followed by others and that it will be a first step towards collective security and well-being for the whole of mankind."

Action against S.E.A.T.O.

The attempts to involve Indonesia in military pacts have so far met with failure, especially the attempts made by the United States to involve Indonesia in S.E.A.T.O. The absolute refusal of the Government of Indonesia to take part in this organisation reveals very clearly the Indonesian people's desire to live at peace with the rest of the world. The Peace Movement's activity in favour of a relaxation of international tension has become so popular that even social and political organisations which are usually antagonistic to peace efforts have taken part in the campaigns against S.E.A.T.O.

The Five Principles

The Indonesian Peace Movement's main task in the future is to work for the conclusion of pacts of friendship based on the five principles enunciated in the joint declaration made by Mr. Nehru and Mr. Chou En-lai.

At the present time the need to support the principles of peaceful coexistence is more than ever felt by the people of Indonesia and their Government, who are playing an important role in the consolidation of peace in Asia.

Appeal of Uruguayan National Peace Council

"Abrogate the military treaty with the United States!"

The arrival in Uruguay of war supplies and United States military technicians by virtue of the stipulations of the bilateral military treaty between the United States and Uruguay has been commented on by many Uruguayan newspapers and has aroused great indignation among all sections of the population. The National Peace Council immediately issued the following appeal:

"There is great haste to implement the military treaty with the United States. Dozens of military aircraft and other war supplies are arriving in the country through the port of Montevideo and Carrasco airport. Several dozen North American instructors have also arrived to reinforce the military and civilian personnel who interfere in every aspect of the national life.

"The tragic experience of Guatemala has made clear, even to the most naive, what the aim of such preparations is. These armaments and military treaties serve to drown in blood the freedom and the national independence of the countries of Latin America. They bring war to our peoples.

"Furthermore, the arms deliveries and the upkeep of foreign military technicians necessitate the expenditure of tens of millions of pesos, which are paid by the people. Every delivery of military aircraft means further increases in taxes and in the prices of bread and meat. The military treaty increases the poverty from which the people are suffering.

"Many political parties are now speaking out for peace. The National Peace Council rejoices at this for it means that the correctness our of people's struggle for peace is being recognised — our people who prevented the sending of troops to Korea, courageously fought the ratification of the military treaty and expressed their ardent solidarity with Guatemala. But today it is not enough to talk of peace; the will to preserve peace must be demonstrated in concrete acts. The Government can do this by immediately abrogating the military treaty.

"The National Peace Council calls on the people to intensify their activity for peace by demanding the non-implementation and abrogation of the treaty, an end to buying armaments and the departure from Uruguay of the North American military men and technicians."

Support for the People of Guatemala

In Uruguay demonstrations of solidarity with the people of Guatemala continue. During September a further meeting in Montevideo called by the Movement for the Defence of Guatemala was a great success. The speakers, who included two M.P.s, condemned the policy of aggression which made a victim of Guatemala and which is a permanent threat to the peoples of Latin America.

Speaking at a meeting organised by a students' association, Dr. Eduardo Jiminez de Arechaga, Professor of International Law at Montevideo University and General Secretary of the National Council of the Uruguayan Government, had the following to say of the attitude adopted by the United Nations Security Council to the complaint lodged by the Arbenz Government at the time of the aggression against Guatemala:

"It must be pointed out that Guatemala's request did not merely refer to an international dispute of a regional character — a contingency covered by article 52, paragraph 2 (of the United Nations Charter Ed.) which was invoked by the United States delegate — but, on the contrary, to something much more serious and urgent, namely, an act of international aggression and the non-observance by the aggressors of the provisional measures taken by the Security Council.

"It may be said that the Security Council's negative attitude to a step of this kind constitutes a violation of the provisions of the Charter which lays down the Council's special responsibility for the maintenance of security in any case of aggression . . ."

An Article by the Secretary of the Mexican Peace Council

In an article entitled "For Security and Peace" Sr. Juan Pablo Sainz, teacher, secretary of the Mexican National Peace Council, says:

". . . At present, their (those who want war Ed.) strongest efforts are concentrated on rearming Germany and perpetuating the division of that country. They intend to use Germany as a shock brigade against the peoples of Europe, trampling on their right to self-determination and independence, and especially against the Soviet Union.

"It is because of this that the German question must receive priority and that the activity of the Peace Movement throughout the world must be concentrated on achieving its peaceful settlement.

"This question and those arising from the creation of aggressive blocs, the use of violence against the peoples to suppress their right to self-determination and independence, interference in the internal affairs of other countries, the armaments race and the manufacture of weapons of mass destruction make the fight for security the central task of the peoples. The best formulation of security is to be found in the principles put forward by Mr. Nehru and Mr. Chou En-lai . . .

"Our country's security is inseparably bound up with the preservation of our national independence and sovereignty . . . The essential characteristic of the Movement is that it is wide, popular, democratic and non-party . . . Experience shows that mass actions are the fundamental necessity . . ."

Theme of Movement's current Campaign in Chile

In a statement issued on October 14th, the Executive Committee of the Chilean Peace Movement gives the following definition of the principles on which the current work of the Movement is based:

"We advocate peaceful coexistence between East and West as the sole way of preserving peace . . .

"On the national level the central theme of our struggle is respect for Chile's sovereignty, with all the rights it entails: freedom to have the government of one's choice; free and sovereign rights over the national production to trade with all countries, seeking the most suitable prices; the establishment of diplomatic relations with all countries; the denunciation of treaties and pacts which restrict our national independence, and so on."

Colombia

National Conference

A national conference of the Friends of Peace has been convened for the second half of November in Bogota.

In addition to the general questions confronting the Peace Movement, the conference will take up what is at present Colombia's most acute problem: the artificial lowering of the price of coffee through foreign economic interference. To remedy this situation, business circles are widely urging the restoration of normal commercial relations with all countries without distinction.

The conference will also examine organisational questions, particularly the following: how to strengthen the various units of the Movement and bring the widest sections of the people into action for peace.

Paraguay — Campaign for a Peace Budget

In its Information Bulletin the Paraguayan Committee of the Friends of Peace advocates a peace policy and points out that 49.8 percent of the new Paraguayan budget is devoted to the Ministries of Defence and the Interior.

"This situation", says the bulletin, "has harmful consequences for the people of Paraguay . . . Paraguay must have a policy of peace and the relaxation of international tension . . . The National Peace Movement publicly denounces this state of affairs and draws the Government's attention to the fact that unproductive expenditure must cease and that the parts of the budget devoted to the well-being of the people must be increased. The people of Paraguay want and fight for a policy of peace and prosperity."

From the same bulletin we take the following statement:

"Guatemala possessed a democratic regime which had the support of the people. It was advancing along the road of national independence and democratic rights for the people. The agrarian reforms, which were opposed to the influence of the United Fruit Company, were transforming the general structure of the Guatemalan economy . . .

"In Paraguay, as in Guatemala, the story of United States diplomatic, economic and military intervention is a bloody one . . .

"The struggle for peace, democratic freedoms and national independence is closely bound up with the struggle against North American interference in the State of Paraguay, with the departure of the North American military mission and the recovery of our wealth from the big foreign monopolies."

Sweden:

After the Peace Cruise

Recently those who took part in the *Peace Cruise*, members of the Swedish Peace Movement and many well-known figures held a meeting in the big hall of the *House of Citizens* in Stockholm.

Dr. Varenius, President of the Swedish Peace Committee, stressed the great importance of the cruise for friendly relations between the Baltic countries. He then spoke of the contribution the Nordic countries were making to the world movement for the relaxation of international tension, the banning of atomic and hydrogen bombs, the reduction of armaments and the restoration of the right of the People's Republic of China to a seat in the United Nations.

The documentary film, *Peace Cruise*, which was taken on board the *Batory*, was shown.

Japanese People demand Banning of H-Bomb

The Bureau of the National Council of Signature-collecting Movements for the Banning of the Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs, meeting in Tokyo on October 5th, decided to continue the collection of signatures till the end of the year.

On this occasion the message sent by the World Council of Peace to the National Council of Signature-collecting Movements was published.

Fishermen

Japanese fishermen have once more come forward with the demand that hydrogen bombs be banned and that full compensation be paid by the United States for damages suffered as a result of the hydrogen bomb tests.

U.S. hydrogen bomb tests have brought heavy losses to Japan's fishing industry. By September 30th more than 155,000 pounds of tuna had been condemned as unfit for consumption in the Tsukiji central fish market in Tokyo.

A resolution to this effect was adopted at a national fishermen's rally held in Tokyo on October 12th to commemorate the death of the late hydrogen bomb victim, Aikichi Kuboyama. The rally was attended by nearly a thousand representatives of fishermen from all over Japan.

Following the rally the fishermen divided into separate groups which then presented their demand to the U.S. Embassy, the Upper and Lower Houses of the Diet and the Government.

Catholics

The New York *Catholic Worker* has published a communication from the Catholic Social Problems Association in Japan concerning the American hydrogen bomb tests, demanding that the Japanese victims of the Bikini explosion be compensated. The communication states:

"Following the will of his Holiness and with the permission of Bishop Furaya, a campaign for the banning of H-bombs has been undertaken by three churches in the city of Kyoto... A similar campaign is being carried on by many Catholic churches in Japan..."

Scientists

A resolution against atomic energy research for war was adopted on October 21st at a meeting of the Japan Science Conference, a major organisation of Japanese scientists.

The meeting also adopted a resolution to promote Sino—Japanese scientific and cultural exchanges.

IN THE UNITED STATES

Election Appeal by American Peace Crusade

Meeting recently in New York, the American Peace Crusade Resident Board urged American voters to seek support on a number of peace issues from all candidates for public office. These issues include: a strengthened, all-inclusive United Nations; the opening of markets to American business and the creation of jobs for American workers by ending restrictions on East-West trade; participation in a programme of international cultural exchange to encourage goodwill and better understanding among all.

Speaking of the coming elections, the American Peace Crusade Resident Board pointed to the need for people to influence candidates to speak for peaceful negotiations.

Noting that the people of all nations had compelled an end to the wars in Korea and Indo-China through peaceful negotiations, the American Peace Crusade stated that "negotiations can also settle all other disputes which carry the risk of new conflicts".

The Crusade warned of explosive grounds for new wars in a divided, remilitarised Germany and a divided Asia. It noted further incitement to war in a policy of repression of colonial peoples' struggles for freedom and independence.

"The peoples of all nations, fearful of H-bomb destruction, demand that their governments get together and solve these problems so that all countries, regardless of political and economic systems, live together in peace", stated the Resident Board.

The Board also decided that there be the widest observance of the Eighth Anniversary of the United Nations on October 24th.

For Collective Security

The last number of the monthly review *Mir*, published by the Czechoslovak Peace Committee, is entirely devoted to the question of the security of nations. The articles contained in this issue describe the untiring activity of the peoples of Czechoslovakia, Germany, France, the Soviet Union and other European countries for the establishment of a system of security.

Our photo shows the cover of the review bearing the title: *For Collective Security*, and illustrated by the French artist, Jean Effel.

Argentine:

Continued Campaign against Atomic Weapons

The campaign against the H-bomb goes on throughout the country. Following the action taken by the doctors of Rosario, which was a great success, the doctors of Buenos Aires are intensifying their campaign for the banning of the H-bomb and other weapons of mass destruction.

In an interesting article published in *La Prensa*, Dr. Bustos Fierro, M. P. demonstrates the importance of such international meetings as the one that took place in Stockholm and stresses the necessity of the campaign against the use of thermo-nuclear weapons. Furthermore, at the Vienna session of the Interparliamentary Union Mrs. Delia de Parodi, the Argentine delegate, put forward a motion urging the stopping of the armaments race and the banning of thermo-nuclear weapons.

Stalingrad Receives the Mayor of Coventry

On the invitation of the Mayor of Stalingrad, the Lord Mayor of Coventry, Alderman John Fennel, and five other council members, have made a three week visit to the Soviet Union. We have already reported in the Bulletin that the Coventry City Council proposed to the Stalingrad Council that they publish a joint appeal of the two martyred cities demanding the banning of atomic and thermo-nuclear weapons.

As the delegation left Coventry by air Alderman John Fennel declared that the visit would reinforce the relations between the two countries. He added:

"Our primary object is to get a joint statement with Stalingrad and ourselves on the agenda of the Unites Nations conference for outlawing atom and hydrogen bombs.

"If possible, we want to suggest an international conference respecting disarmament."

An old Labour Party member, Councillor Arthur James Waugh, said:

"We intend to start a new chain reaction with the Russians and launch total peacefare."

THE CULTURAL ACTIVITIES OF THE PEACE MOVEMENT

Since its foundation the World Council of Peace has devoted particular attention to the question of cultural exchanges and has sought to encourage all individual or collective cultural activities which favour peace. It has done so not only for humanistic reasons, which in themselves are sufficient justification for this attitude, but also, and mainly, to frustrate those who, with the aim of dividing the world into two irreconcilable parts, try by every means to break the bonds that link all the cultures of the world.

In vast regions of the world where, because of the atmosphere of mistrust and hysteria, this scheming has been able to sow confusion in certain sections of public opinion, this work of the World Council of Peace is not easy. Nonetheless, it has given quite appreciable results. In spite of the many obstacles that international tension places in the way of cultural exchanges, it can easily be seen that these exchanges are being established and increased in every field and in all directions on an ever broader scale and in an ever more sustained and fruitful manner. But here, as in every other sphere of international relations, the successes won cannot conceal all the obstacles that still bar the way.

Our Movement itself suffers from weaknesses in the organisation of its cultural activities. The idea of the celebration of cultural anniversaries is a good one, but it must be materialised in all countries, it must be made to live, and the masses of the people must be brought into it by explaining its real meaning and making them play an active part in it. This is also true of the International Peace Prizes, which every National Committee and every member of our Movement should know and make known to others. We must also support in an active and sustained way meetings between men of culture, we should help to bring them about and publicise their results.

Lastly, we must be more energetic and take many more measures to implement the recommendations, resolutions and appeals of the World Council of Peace in this field. At the forthcoming session of the World Council the cultural commission will be of particular importance. The recommendations which it will certainly draw up must be put into practice by every National Committee, and every member of the Peace Movement must have his or her own task in this field. Cultural activities are not of special interest only to a more or less numerous elite. Nothing should be allowed to restrict this campaign whose results will exert such a great influence on the life of the scientist and the worker, the future of artists and students, the well-being of peasants and officeworkers. Our Movement lives and grows on the support of hundreds of millions of men and women. For all of them, cultural activities and exchanges must mean what in reality they are: the finest basis of understanding and friendship between the peoples; a living source of respect for the diverse characteristics of the national genius of every people; a climate favourable to the peaceful coexistence of different economic and social systems; a lasting bond of peace between men and nations.

AN EXAMPLE OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

During its recent visit to the People's Republic of China the Soviet Government delegation made the Chinese people a gift of a complete set of equipment for a 50,000 acre farm. The gift includes: 94 caterpillar tractors; four tractors of the *Byelorussian* type for weeding; 100 combine harvesters; 30 lorries; four petrol tankers; four lorries for petrol distribution; two mobile workshops; 9 cars; 10 side-cars; six two-wheeled trailers; 8 four-wheeled trailers; 128 tractor-drawn ploughs; 120 tractor-drawn sowers; 100 cultivators and ploughs for ploughing stubble; 1,600 harrows; 16 machines for cleaning grain; 16 hay-gathering machines; 14 different machine-tools for equipping the repair shops; two complete sets of electric welding equipment; installations for a power station; 13 wireless transmitters of different kinds; a telephone exchange for one hundred telephones; and a mobile cinema.

This gift constitutes a concrete aid in the technical development of Chinese agricultural production. There are no conditions whatever attached to it and it may be considered as an example to follow in the sphere of international technical assistance.

Sports Meetings Mean International Friendship

In recent weeks there has been an increased number of international sports meetings, particularly between the countries of East and West. Events have confirmed the correctness of the persistent campaign the World Council of Peace has conducted in this field; sports meetings are a valuable contribution to the reinforcement of friendship between the peoples. Each sports meeting has become a festival of physical culture and international friendship.

*

The British public gave a very friendly welcome to the Soviet athletes who competed in the London-Moscow sports meeting. The 50,000 spectators in the White City stadium received the visitors with loud applause to which they answered with the cry of 'Peace and friendship between the peoples'. The many men's and women's events were fiercely contested.

*

The World Weight-lifting Championships took place in Vienna and the results were sensational. The best weight-lifters from many countries took part, including the United States, the Soviet Union, Iran, Egypt, France, Burma, Czechoslovakia, the Federal German Republic, Austria, Finland, Italy and Sweden. Several new world records were established.

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Moscow Dynamo have visited France to play against the Girondins and other clubs, after which the Soviet team toured several European countries.

*

The Fifth World Modern Pentathlon Championships were held in Budapest; there were teams from Sweden, the United States, Switzerland, France, Hungary, Finland, Austria and other countries.

*

The Czechoslovak and French men's national volley-ball teams met at the Coubertin Stadium in Paris; there was not an empty seat.

*

Belgium has received a visit from Spartak, the Moscow football team, which played teams from Anderlecht and Liège.

*

In London, the famous Hungarian football team, Honved, played West Bromwich Albion.

*

The Rumanian International Athletic Championships have been held in Bucharest; teams from Poland, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, the Soviet Union, Sweden and France participated.

*

Egypt's weight-lifting champions went to the Soviet Union where they competed against their Soviet colleagues in Leningrad.

*

Austria's footballers have met a Bucharest select eleven. The Austrian visitors were given a cordial reception by more than 100,000 spectators and expressed their satisfaction, saying that their team's visit to Bucharest would create a warmer friendship between the Austrian and Rumanian peoples.

*

In Amsterdam there have recently been a large number of international competitions between athletes from East and West.

Charlie Chaplin dist ibutes Peace Prize money, says:

"I believe in Peace"

On October 15th Charlie Chaplin received the Abbé Pierre at the Crillon Hotel in Paris and gave him two million francs to help build houses for the homeless. This amount was a third of the International Peace Prize for 1953 which the World Council of Peace awarded to the eminent British artist.

Three days later, Charlie Chaplin was in his native Lambeth, where he presented the Mayor with a cheque for £2000 at a ceremony in the Town Hall. As he handed over the cheque he said:

"I can think of no better way to distribute the money that came from peace than to help the poor, the old and the homeless."

Addressing the Borough Council, Chaplin recalled the results of the blitz:

"I have seen Lambeth and I know that poor old Lambeth has been knocked about a bit. I don't want to see it knocked about any more." Then he paused and added, **"I believe in peace not through the hydrogen bomb but through disarmament."**

The people of Lambeth gave an enthusiastic and affectionate reception to the most famous son of this London borough.

Vienna has also benefited from Chaplin's distribution of the International Peace Prize money; the Austrian Peace Council has set up a "Charlie Chaplin Peace Fund" and initiated on November 1st a series of competitions open to writers, musicians, painters, workers, students, professional people and the general public. The theme of all these competitions is peace and friendship between the peoples.

20th Anniversary of the Discovery of Artificial Radioactivity
Tribute to Irene and Frédéric Joliot-Curie

A view of the platform during the speech of M. Louis de Broglie, Permanent Secretary of the Academy of Sciences

An official ceremony in honour of Irene and Frédéric Joliot-Curie, commemorating the 20th anniversary of their discovery of artificial radioactivity, took place on October 21st in the amphitheatre of the Sorbonne in Paris. In the presence of many scientists, members of the Institute, research workers, students, etc. the most eminent figures in the French scientific world expressed their admiration and affection for Irene and Frédéric Joliot-Curie.

Presiding over the ceremony was the Minister of Education and those present included the Secretary of State for Scientific Research and Technical Progress and M. Louis de Broglie, the Permanent Secretary of the Academy of Sciences, M. Maurice de Broglie, President of the Academy of Sciences, M. Armand Faral, the Administrative Head of the Collège de France, Professor Joseph Pérès, the Dean of the Paris Faculty of Sciences, M. Gaston Dupouy, the Director of the National Centre for Scientific Research, M. Francis Perrin, the High Commissioner for Atomic Energy, Professor Lacassagne, member of the Institute and Director of the Radium Institute, Professor Bénard and others.

First to speak was Mr. Louis de Broglie. He recalled the first discoveries of radioactivity, in which "the magnificent work of Irene and Frédéric Joliot-Curie marked a decisive stage"... "We were given a veritable fortune of knowledge"... "We owe them our thanks and congratulations".

Professor Bénard read a message from the Dean of the Academy of Sciences which ended with these words: "The fruits of the labours of M. and Mme. Joliot-Curie are already so great that they deserve the gratitude of every doctor and even more that of the patients."

M. Armand Faral mentioned the great debt which is owed to Professor Joliot-Curie and his wife.

M. Joseph Pérès recalled the scientific tradition of Mme. Joliot-Curie's family.

After Gaston Dupouy and Francis Perrin had spoken, Professor Lacassagne said: "We are celebrating this twentieth anniversary as a national victory."

The Minister of Education, M. Berthoin, expressed the official congratulations of the government, recalling that it was the work of M. and Mme Joliot-Curie which had enabled France to have its first atomic pile.

Replying on behalf both of himself and of Mme. Joliot-Curie, Frédéric Joliot-Curie thanked all the speakers and said: "As we see it, these praises are really due to those to whom we owe so much, our parents, our teachers, our laboratory colleagues and our fellow citizens from whose earnings comes the money with which science is financed."

He recalled his studies at the school of Physics and Chemistry under Paul Langevin and expressed his gratitude to this school and its masters and especially to Paul Langevin, "that outstanding teacher who brought me to love science". He then went on to show the necessity for research workers to have laboratories, payment and equipment on a scale commensurate with the services which they render to the nation.

He concluded his speech with some remarks on the value to scientific progress of international co-operation:

"International contacts between research workers, which were frank and cordial in those days, made a great contribution to the extraordinary harvest of discoveries before 1939. Then came the war and science was used to make terrible weapons of mass destruction. Measures of secrecy and discrimination have resulted in great difficulties in scientific relations, both nationally and internationally. We should all work to improve these relations and to see that our country of which we are so fond uses all its scientists fully.

"At a time when science is in danger of loosing its standing because it is so widely used for destructive purposes and when the advance of civilisation itself is likely to be affected as a result, we must oppose the misuse of science. But the solution of this problem does not depend on scientists alone. When these noble aims become reality, we will once more be able to work without suffering agonies of conscience and experience the joys of discovery in all their fullness."

Hungarian Music and Folklore in Paris

The Hungarian cymbalon player Ida Tarjani-Toth, Professor at the Budapest Conservatoire, and other artists recently gave a concert of Hungarian music at the Salle Gaveau in Paris.

The programme included works by the best modern Hungarian composers, and Ida Tarjani-Toth brought out their full richness with her solos on the cymbalon, an instrument peculiar to Hungary.

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An exhibition of Hungarian folklore which was opened in Paris recently includes costumes, pottery, embroidery etc..., all showing the rich centuries-old tradition in Hungarian decorative art.

International Congress of Mathematicians

The International Congress of Mathematicians, held recently in Amsterdam, brought together 1,600 specialists, as delegates and individuals, from almost every country in the world including the United States, the Soviet Union, Italy, France, Poland, Hungary.

Besides participating in stimulating debates and other events, the mathematicians were also able to make useful personal contacts in a cordial and co-operative atmosphere and some delegations met together with the aim of organising an exchange of publications. For example the Rumanian Delegation established relations with the United States *Mathematical Review* and with specialised bookshops in Amsterdam.

Soviet Musicians in Belgium

The composer and conductor Konstantin Ivanov, who conducts the U.S.S.R. Symphony Orchestra, has been invited by the Liège Conservatoire to make a concert tour of Belgium. He is accompanied by the pianist Malinin and the violonist Igor Bezrodny.

The Great Anniversaries...

Fielding in the U.S.S.R.

In commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the death of Henry Fielding many ceremonies, to which British writers have been invited, have been held in the Soviet Union.

The State Publishing House for Belles-Lettres has issued a two volume collection of the works of the great English writer. The first volume contains plays, pamphlets and the novels "Jonathan Wild" and "Joseph Andrews", and the second "Tom Jones". An essay on the life and work of Fielding by Dr. Elistratova has also been published. The works of Fielding have been nine times republished in the Soviet Union, seven times in Russian and twice in English. The total issue is more than a quarter of a million copies.

Fielding's plays are included in the repertory of the Moscow and Leningrad theatres. Exhibitions presenting different editions of Fielding, illustrations and monographs, have been opened. The Leningrad exhibition includes English, German, French and Russian editions dating back to 1772.

A Fielding memorial meeting was held in the Great Hall of the Moscow Conservatoire on October 11. (See photograph.) Organised jointly by the Soviet Peace Committee, the Union of Soviet Writers and the Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the meeting was attended by writers, representatives of the sciences and the arts, members of the Peace Committee, workers and students.

Following the writer V. Kataev, who praised the memory of the great humanist and democrat, A. Elistratova, Doctor of Philology, gave a detailed appreciation of the work of Fielding. The English writer Jack Lindsay also spoke. The meeting closed with a reading of extracts from Fielding and other English writers.

Chekhov in Czechoslovakia

In every big town in Czechoslovakia, the 50th anniversary of the death of Chekhov was marked by lectures, exhibitions, and theatrical performances.

In Prague, in the course of a memorial meeting at the National Theatre, Mr. Zdenek Nejedly, former Minister of Culture, President of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, and Dr. Julius Delansky, University Professor, spoke about Chekhov and the importance of his work.

Similar meetings have been held in Brno and Bratislava, with performances of the *Cherry Orchard* and *Uncle Vanya* and exhibitions on the life and work of Chekhov.

Many professional theatres, as well as local amateur bodies in the towns and villages, have put Chekhov's plays in their programme.

In addition two special postage stamps have been issued.

*

In Argentina: The Mascara Theatre of Buenos-Aires is presenting Chekhov's play *Uncle Vanya*.

Centenary of the Argentinian Scientist Ameghino celebrated in Moscow

A memorial meeting for the centenary of the Argentinian scientist Florentino Ameghino was held in Moscow during September. Scientific figures, representatives of scientific reviews, students, etc., took part in this meeting in the presence of Mr. Bravo, the Argentine Ambassador and other official representatives of Argentine and the Soviet Union. Academican Oparin pointed out the happy coincidence that this meeting was taking place at the same time as cultural relations were being re-established between Argentine and the U.S.S.R. by the visit of well-known Argentinians to the U.S.S.R. and the visit of several Soviet performers and sportsmen to Argentine.

Academician Orlov, Director of the Institute of Paleontology, spoke warmly of the work of Ameghino, one of the great twentieth century scientists, and of his contribution to Paleontology.

In the name of his country the Argentine ambassador said that he agreed with Professor Oparin in considering cultural relations as an effective means of building friendship between the peoples.

Professor Lipschutz, the eminent Chilian pathologist and physiologist, recently visited China at the invitation of the Chinese Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. He gave several lectures in Peking, Shanghai and Tientsin and had discussions with Chinese scientists. He also saw some of the achievements of the Chinese People's Republic in the field of science and medicine. From China Professor Lipschutz went on to the U.S.S.R.

The President of the World Council of Peace Issues a Warning to Public Opinion about the London and Paris Agreements

(Continuation of page 1)

Certain of the countries which signed the agreements are bound to the Soviet Union by treaties which have not been denounced. The clauses of the London and Paris agreements flagrantly contradict the spirit and the letter of these treaties. By failing to honour their signature these countries would set a dangerous example and would nullify the pledge not to resort to force.

I would urgently ask all of you to study the texts which are going to be submitted for ratification by your Parliaments. Examine them carefully, weigh up their full consequences. Your representatives must not be made to vote before you have acquainted them with your personal opinion.

The decision they are going to have to take is fraught with dire consequences and you will not have done your duty to your family or your country unless you forcefully express your feelings to them.

There are other roads open to the Governments if they want to guarantee their peoples' future and contribute to a lasting improvement in international relations.

The responsibility that this choice places on them must be brought home to the Governments concerned. For at the present time everything is possible:

— the settlement of the problem of the democratic and peaceful reunification of Germany;

— the organisation of collective security for all the countries of Europe regardless of their economic and social system;

— the promotion of general disarmament;

— the deliverance of mankind from the terrible threat of weapons of mass destruction and a great improvement in the standard of living through the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

But, while it is true that rarely have such possibilities been brought together, there is nonetheless a very pressing danger that they may all be destroyed together by adverse actions.

Do not allow the implementation of the policy that will only negotiate from positions of strength.

Negotiation is not made easier by piling up arms, by increasing the size of armies and by stockpiling atom and hydrogen bombs — on the contrary, that means heading for atomic war. We must immediately prevent the starting of a mechanism which would take us away from the genuine paths to peace and risk crushing us all.

Professor Frédéric Joliot-Curie
Paris, October 30th, 1954

A Sign of the Times

In San Francisco and other United States towns, collections of peace stamps have been put on sale in the 10 cent stores.

It is well known that throughout the world, this type of shop is only interested in goods which have a wide appeal.

Thus this fact is a tacit but significant recognition of the growing concern of the American people for peace.

Around the World

Spain

Under the title "Spain — an Atomic Arsenal" the paper of the Spanish Peace Movement publishes an article which strongly condemns the construction, near Cartagena, of launching installations for guided missiles. The article mentions various news items received from Associated Press according to which "work has been started near Cartagena to construct launching sites and underground stores of guided missiles" on the base, which would be used by "squadrons of bombers equipped for carrying thermonuclear weapons".

Rumania

A demonstration of Bucharest workers took place on October 29 as part of the struggle against the rearmament of Western Germany. Professor Radaceanu, Vice-President of the Peace Committee, spoke on the theme: "The interests of peace in Europe demand the setting up of a united, democratic and peaceful Germany." The speaker said that the London and Paris agreements represent a new danger to the life and liberty of the peoples of Europe, the German people included.

Austria

The Alsergrund People's University in Vienna has organised a discussion meeting on the topic: "Can the atomic bomb prevent war?"

Professor Holländer, a Roman Catholic priest, supported the banning of all weapons of mass destruction.

Dr. Kent pointed out that, as President Truman himself admitted, it was only the moral force of public opinion that prevented the use of the atomic bomb in Korea.

Those taking part were unanimous in giving their support to a policy of disarmament and decreased international tension.

Australia

The Australian Peace Council has held a reception in honour of Professor Hromadka, member of the Bureau of the World Council of Peace; 450 people were present. The Rev. Alfred Dickie, President of the Australian National Council, welcomed Dr. Hromadka and the Rev. Frank Hartley presented him with a collection of books on Australia.

Professor Hromadka spoke with great enthusiasm of the work of the World Council of Peace and said that he was proud to be associated with the Council's activities.

Great Britain

The Executive Committee of the Medical Association for the Prevention of War has published a statement asking for a ban on weapons of mass destruction. In addition the Committee calls for the conclusion of an agreement to make the manufacture and use of atomic weapons illegal and to set up an effective international supervisory body.

Italy

Sig. Andrea Gaggero was presented with the Stalin International Peace Prize by Sig. Pietro Nenni at a formal ceremony in Rome. In acknowledging the prize Sig. Gaggero stressed how certain he was that men of good faith would succeed in bringing about an atmosphere of fraternal friendship between the peoples and would make further contributions to the cause of peace.

German Federal Republic

The North Rhine-Westphalia Parliamentary Commission on the frontier areas has protested against the plan to set up a new air force station in the Schleiden district near Dahlem-Schmidtheim. It pointed out that the occupation forces had already taken over more than ten percent of the area.

The destruction of 5,000 acres of trees, which is involved in the plan to build the airfield, would put the district at the mercy of extensive damage from floods.

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THE LONDON AND PARIS AGREEMENTS AND GERMAN REARMAMENT

Summary

I. The World Peace Movement calls on the Peoples to oppose German Rearmament.

II. What is in the London and Paris Agreements.

III. What Rearming Germany Means.

IV. There is an Alternative Policy.

V. Widespread Opposition to the Agreements.

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THE WORLD PEACE MOVEMENT CALLS ON THE PEOPLES TO OPPOSE GERMAN REARMAMENT

"... One immediate threat hangs over Europe and may well destroy the results already obtained. The reconstitution of a German army as part of a military coalition, which still remains the objective of certain governments, would perpetuate the division of Germany, sharpen the opposition between the two parts into which Europe has been arbitrarily separated, and stimulate the armaments race.

"The Bureau of the World Council of Peace calls on the peoples to oppose the rearming of Germany in any form or under any pretext. It calls on them to press the governments of the U.S.A., the Soviet Union, Great Britain and France to resume negotiations without delay. None of the participants must hamper the negotiations by adverse actions or by imposing preliminary conditions.

"The peaceful settlement of the German problem must be acceptable to each of the powers concerned and also to the German people. It must put an end to the division of Germany, prevent that country from being used to threaten any of its neighbours and permit, at the same time, the organisation of European security.

"Security cannot be assured in a world divided into opposing blocs, nor by military coalitions. It demands peaceful co-existence of allstates, whatever their political system or social structure, co-operation between them, and agreement on general disarmament and the prohibition of weapons of mass destruction".

Declaration of the Bureau of the
World Council of Peace
Vienna, September 15th, 1954.

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WHAT IS IN THE LONDON AND PARIS AGREEMENTS

During October 1954 a number of agreements were signed in London and Paris with the objective of making possible the rearming of West Germany in the shortest possible time.

On 3 October the London Agreements were signed by the representatives of the following countries : Belgium, Canada, France, German Federal Republic, the Netherlands,

the United Kingdom and the United States of America. In Paris on 23 October, after a series of meetings, including a session of the Council of N.A.T.O., the agreements were finalised and signed by the same nine countries and also by the other N.A.T.O members, namely : Denmark, Greece, Ireland, Norway, Portugal and Turkey.

At these two meetings a highly complicated series of agreements, declarations, protocols, letters and resolutions were signed, some by all, others only by some, of those taking part. These agreements will come into effect after ratification by the Governments of the countries concerned. Though the documents are complicated the main points may be summarised quite simply as follows :

I. WEST GERMAN SOVEREIGNTY

a) France, Great Britain and the USA 'declare that their policy is to end the occupation regime in the Federal Republic as soon as possible'.

(Section 1, Final Act of the London Agreement)

b) The German Federal Republic declares its adhesion to the principles of the Charter of U.N.O. and the three powers declare that 'they consider the Government of the German Federal Republic as the only German Government freely and legitimately constituted and therefore entitled to speak for Germany as the representative of the German people in international affairs'.

(Section V, Final Act)

c) Among powers transferred to the Federal Republic is that of declaring a state of emergency.

(Section 1, Final Act)

2. INCORPORATION OF WEST GERMANY IN MILITARY ALLIANCES

a) The Brussels Treaty of 1948, which was originally presented as a treaty of collective security of five powers (Belgium, France, Luxemburg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom) against any new German aggression, is amended to include West Germany and Italy and to empower these two countries to make a contribution to the 'defence of Europe' and to the 'unification of Europe'. 'The system of automatic assistance in case of attack will thus be extended to the German Federal Republic and Italy'.

(Section 11, Final Act)

b) The German Federal Republic is incorporated in N.A.T.O.

(Section 1V, Final Act)

3. GERMAN FORCES TO BE RAISED

The German Federal Republic is to make a contribution to the defence forces of the Brussels Treaty Organisation similar to that laid down in E.D.C.

(Section 11, Final Act)

NOTE : The West German forces provided for in E.D.C. were

500,000 men
8,000 tanks
I,500 aeroplanes

See page6 forfurther details.

4. TYPES OF ARMS ALLOWED TO GERMANY AND CONTROL OF ARMS

a) 'The maximum defence contribution to N.A.T.O. of all members of the Brussels Treaty Organisation will be determined by a special agreement fixing levels which can be increased only by unanimous consent'.

(Section 11, Final Act)

b) An agency for the control of armaments, on the Continent of Europe of the continental members of the Brussels Treaty Organisation is to be set up.

(Section 111, Final Act)

c) The Brussels Treaty Powers 'take note' of a voluntary declaration by the Chancellor of the Federal Republic, Dr. Adenauer, undertaking 'not to manufacture in its territory any atomic weapons, chemical weapons or biological weapons...' and such weapons as long-distance, guided missiles, warships of more than 3,000 tons, submarines of 350 tons, bomber aircraft for strategic purposes.

(Section 111, Final Act)

d) Permission to manufacture the prohibited weapons may be given, except for atomic, biological and chemical weapons, by a resolution of the Brussels Council of Ministers by a two-thirds majority.

(Section 111, Final Act)

5. MAINTENANCE OF BRITISH, CANADIAN AND U.S. TROOPS IN EUROPE

a) Great Britain undertakes to 'maintain on the mainland of Europe' four divisions and the tactical air force already stationed there, for the duration of the Treaty.

b) Canada undertakes to continue to discharge the obligations arising out its membership of N.A.T.O.

c) The United States undertakes to continue to station in Europe 'such units of its armed forces as may be necessary and appropriate to contribute its fair share'.

(Section 111, Final Act)

6. POWERS OF SUPREME COMMAND OF N.A.T.O.

a) All forces of N.A.T.O. countries stationed on the continent of Europe are placed under the control of the N.A.T.O. Supreme Allied Commander with the exception of those which N.A.T.O. has recognised or will recognise as suitable to remain under national command.

b) The German forces to be raised are placed under the same command.

c) 'Forces placed under the Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, on the continent shall be deployed in accordance with N.A.T.O. strategy. The location of such forces shall be determined by the Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, after consultation and agreement with the national authorities concerned'.

(Section 1V, Final Act)

7. FINANCIAL CHANGES

As a result of the ending of the occupation by France, Great Britain and the USA, costs of troops now stationed in West Germany will cease to be paid by the German Federal Republic and will fall on the countries concerned ...

(Amendment to the Bonn Agreement and annexed Conventions)

8. DURATION OF THE AGREEMENTS

a) The Brussels Treaty ws originally effective for 50 years from 1948.

b) Under the London and Paris Agreements the North Atlantic Treaty is to be considered as being of 'indefinite duration'.

(Section 1V, Final Act)

9. IMPLICATIONS OF THESE DECISIONS

Certain of the implications of these decisions may be summarised as follows :

a) The decision to recognise the Bonn Government as the only Government able to speak for Germany is a serious obstacle to any further negotiations for the peaceful reunification of Germany.

b) The agreements commit Belgium, France, Great Britain and the USA to keeping armed forces in Germany not only for 50 years but indefinitely, involving heavy additional expenditure. For Great Britain it means also the perpetuation of two years' conscript service.

c) The forces being given to West Germany are five times as great as those allowed for the whole of Germany after the first World War.

d) The power given to the Supreme Allied Commander to decide the deployment of N.A.T.O. forces means that it will be possible to station German forces in other N.A.T.O. countries, such as Belgium, Denmark, France, Holland and so on.

e) The power to declare a state of energency makes it possible for the Government of the German Federal Republic to commit the forces of other N.A.T.O. powers to action not only in relation to any external event which it may consider to be a threat but also for internal purposes.

f) The control measures apply not only to Germany but to other countries on the Continent of Europe. That is to say, West Germany is given the right to take part in controlling the armaments of France, Belgium and so on. So far as arms production is concerned these controls apply only to Europe; there is nothing to stop the powers concerned producing further arms and prohibited arms outside Europe. The provision for releasing the German Federal Republic from the ban on producing certain weapons by a two-thirds majority vote renders the control measures virtually valueless.

g) While the German Federal Republic is, for the time being, prevented from producing certain arms there is no prohibition whatever on the West German army being equipped with such weapons, including atomic, biological and chemical weapons.

The level of stocks of atomic, biological and chemical weapons which the Brussels Treaty Powers will be allowed to hold in Europe will be settled by a simple majority vote.

The control agency will have no rights over depots and forces placed under the command of N.A.T.O.

The control agency is concerned only with weapons and land forces and has no authority over air or naval forces.

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WHAT REARMING GERMANY MEANS

Facts and Figures on the proposed German Army

The American magazine Time gives the following details on the future German army :

Size :

Army	400,000
Air Force	80,000
(only 2,000 of these are pilots)	
Coastal defence	20,000

20,000 commissioned officers included in the total.

Composition :

Army - 12 divisions, four armed, each with I,200 tanks; two mechanised divisions with almost as many tanks but more mobile artillery; six motorised infantry divisions, each with 60 to 80 tanks. Peacetime division strength will be about 13,000; behind the division will be some 180,000 men in army corps and service organisations.

Air Force - I,500 tactical planes in 20 wings, half of them fighter-bombers, half mainly interceptors. No long-range bombers.

Navy - Limited to 180 ships, all under 2,000 tons.

Strategic Conception - Emphasis on compact, hard-hitting mobility.

Each armoured division will have twice as many tanks as the German panzer divisions of World War 11 and immensely more fire-power. Set up to operate efficiently as a single force, yet scatter quickly into small units, and thus present a poor target for atomic attack.

Arms - The United States has already stockpiled $500,000,000 worth of guns, ammunition, tanks and planes. By 1956, the Germans hope to be making their own light arms, by 1959 their own tanks and jet fighters. The Bonn Government is budgeting 2.7 thousand million dollars for the first year.

Manpower - Some 150,000 men, mostly World War 11 veterans who have already volunteered, will be sifted to provide training cadres. Soldiers will also be conscripted by local draft boards and serve for 18 months.

Timetable - The first soldiers can be in uniform by next spring.

Recruiting has already begun

"So far around 120,000 volunteers have come forward and there has been a marked increase in applications since the London agreement was signed. Ex-general Heusinger, whom Herr Blank introduced to the press and who supervises the personnel department of the shadow Defence Ministry, said that after the signing of the London agreement applications jumped from an average of between 50 and 80 a day to over 350. Yesterday 700 Germans applied to serve as regulars in the new army and of them 300 were young men".

(Excerpt from an article in the Manchester Guardian of 13 October, 1954)

By 1958 West Germany will have the strongest army in Europe

"The designs for bringing the force into actual being have been largely left to German experts, whose plans indicate that by 1958 their country will have the biggest, best paid, most powerful military machine in Western Europe".

(From an article by Mr. Thomas F.Nrady in the New York Times of 24 October, 1954)

Influence of the Reichswehr between the wars

"We are seriously worried at the effects the creation of a new army in West Germany will have on the internal political situation. Germans forget quickly. Few people seem to recall the development of the internal situation in Germany between 1920 and 1933. At that time we had a Reichswehr of 100,000 men. Yet this relatively small force was sufficient to create an internal political atmosphere which was not only not able to prevent the development of National Socialism but even helped it, and finally enabled Hitler to win power. Though supposedly apolitical, the army was nonetheless the most important rallying-point for all nationalist, revisionist and reactionary forces".

(Excerpt from an article in the Stuttgarter Zeitung of 20 October, 1954)

Consequences of Ratifying the Agreements

"If German militarism is revived and West Germany is incorporated in aggressive military groupings the German nation will remain divided for a long time and a remilitarised West Germany will be a direct threat to the peace of Europe.

"The Soviet Union's reply to this question is clear.

"The Soviet Union stands for immediate discussion of the question of the restoration of German unity and she considers the plans for the remilitarisation of West Germany as incompatible with the fulfilment of this task. Assuredly, this position of the Soviet Union will not meet with the sympathy of the German militarists and revenge-seekers but it is in conformity with the fundamental interests of the German people".

(Mr. Molotov, speaking in Berlin,
6 October, 1954)

Signing a blank cheque

"We are now being asked to sign a sort of blank cheque. Yet the little we know of the exploit that has just been performed in London fills us with anxiety : it confirms German rearmament and, like E.D.C. before it, is a prelude to a German national army ...

"The country, which thought it had delivered itself from the nightmare of German rearmament by the vote rejecting E.D.C. - for the vote was seen in this light - cannot believe that its rejoicing was in vain".

(General Aumeran, speaking in the French National Assembly on 7 October, 1954 -
taken from the Journal Officiel of 8 October)

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IV

THERE IS AN ALTERNATIVE POLICY

Mr. Krishna Menon, India's representative in the United Nations

In New York on 5 October M. Krishna Menon, the leader of the Indian delegation to the United Nations gave a press conference during which he declared himself in favour of "direct contacts between leaders - or, better still, between spokesmen - of the two Germanies. This would give more chance of making progress towards the reunification of the country."

(Translated from the French)

Soviet Proposals for Negotiations

In consequence of the exposé given above the Soviet Government proposes, for the examination of the French Government and the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, the convening, in November of a conference of the Foreign Ministers of France, Great Britain and the Soviet Union to discuss the following questions :

1. The restoration of German unity on democratic and peaceful foundations and the organisation of free elections throughout Germany.

2. The withdrawal of the occupation troops of the four powers from the territory of East and West Germany.

3. The calling of a general European conference to examine the question of the creation of a system of collective security in Europe.

(Soviet note handed to the ambassadors of France, Great Britain and the United States on 23 October - excerpts)

Herr Erich Ollenhauer, President of the German Social Democratic Party

"The rearming of the Federal Republic within N.A.T.O. and the concentration of the Republic's foreign policy on its incorporation in the Western system to the exclusion of all else means that it is giving up a policy of active unity. We Socialist must therefore reject this solution."

(Excerpt from a speech in the Bundestag, 7 October, 1954)

M. Edouard Herriot, Honorary President of the French National Assembly

"Foreign policy - remember this principle - is made on the map : neither for or against certain ideologies. The union of seven or eight European powers is not enough; the union of the whole of Europe must be achieved ...

"I do not know what the Russian proposal is worth, but I say that it would have been better to begin by seeking agreement on this subject.

"I do not think that disarmament can be achieved through rearmament."

(Excerpts from a speech delivered at the Radical Party Congress in Marseilles on 17 October, 1954)

A Group of Labour M.P.s

"There therefore seems to be every reason why the Labour Party should oppose the London Agreements in their present form ....

"Now that the Russians have agreed to discuss the British and other proposals for free elections throughout Germany the main obstacle to the resumption of 4-Power talks on Germany and European security has been removed....

"The essential point is that there is now a real prospect of agreement on free elections and German re-unification if the principle is accepted that Germany's contribution to collective security shall be made, at the appropriate time, through an all in European security system under U.N. (e.g. on the Locarno model), and not through 'a one-sided military allieance with East or West ..."

Letter addressed to all Labour M.P.s by

Fenner Brockway - Harold Davies
Stephen Swingler - William Warbey

(Labour members of Parliament)

Proposals by well-know Frenchmen

"To reach a peaceful solution of the German problem, unilateral rearmament of Germany, which means division and war, must be rejected and negotiation must prevail.

"This requires loyal efforts at conciliation on the part of all the governments concerned.

"Negotiation should centre round the following considerations :

- the preparation of a peace treaty which must enable Germany to be reunited.

- the search for conditions in which free elections could be held in Germany.

- the organisation of real security for all the European nations as a fundamental part of collective security.

- general and progressive disarmament, to which the statute of a peaceful and reunited Germany would be the preface."

This statement was issued on 1 October 1954 by the French Committee for the Peaceful Solution of the German Problem and signed, among others, by :

Professor Frédéric Joliot-Curie, Nobel Prize Winner, Professor at the College de France; Charles d'Aragon, former Deputy; René Capitant, former Minister; Gilbert de Chambrun, Deputy for Lozère; Paul Didier, President of the Paris Court of Appeals; Jean-Maire Domenach; Mme Marguerite Jean-Richard Bloch; M. Bernard Lavergne, Professor in the Paris Law Faculty; M. Louis Marin, former Minister, member of the Institut; M. Etienne Nouveau, barrister; M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, former Prime Minister; M. Louis Vallon, Deputy for the Seine; Pastor Maurice Voge.

M. Jacques Soustelle, Deputy belonging to the Social-Republican group

"If, as is said, Russian proposals on disarmament have been made recently on the basis of the French and British proposals, and if the Russian Foreign Minister has taken a new line on elections in Germany, then I do not believe that the best way to reply to them is to say, or to have the press say, that there is nothing new in all this, that these notes are of no interest, and that it is nothing but a propaganda manoeuvre."

(From a speech in Parliament on 8 October, 1954)

Mr. Rose Hillebrand, Bavarian Deputy, member of the leadership of the German Union Party

"To take the road of remilitarising Western Germany means leaving our country divided for a long period and increases the danger of a third world war ... The demand which we Germans firmly make is : immediate Four Power negotiations on the peace treaty with Germany and the withdrawal of all the occupation troops."

(Statement made on 10 October, 1954)

Mr. John Rankin, British Labour M.P.

"The Nine-Power Conference decisions are going to endanger world peace by creating a point of conflict in Europe.

"The initial argument of those who supported German rearmament was that it would lead to our boys being brought home.

"That has now been blown sky high, for under the decisions of the conference we are to keep a force of 100,000 on the Continent for the rest of the century.

"Instead of our military commitments becoming less, they are now going to increase."

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V

WIDESPREAD OPPOSITION TO THE AGREEMENTS

Appeal of the Would Federation of Trade Unions

"... To achieve these aims the World Federation of Trade Unions therefore calls on the workers to strengthen their unity in the workshops, nationally and internationally, to join with all who support peace in every country, and to support the actions of the German workers against the militarists in their country, for a unified, democratic and peace-loving Germany."

(Excerpt from a Declaration made in Vienna, 5 October 1954)

Opposition in France

General Confederation of Trade Unions :

"The Bureau of the C.G.T. urgently draws the attention of the workers to the grave danger which Parliamentary approval and the implementation of the agreement signed by the Prime Minister in London would represent for the working class and for the whole nation ..."

Teachers'Union

"The German question can only be settled within the

framework of a general peace settlement. A genuine peace policy demands from men who claim to speak on behalf of the peoples that the four powers occupying Germany agree to restore that country's unity on the basis of free elections, give it back its independence through a peace treaty, and keep it disarmed and outside any military coalition, while they themselves really start on a big reduction of their armed forces."

(Excerpt from the resolution of the Executive Committee of the French National Union of Primary School Teachers, 5 October, 1954)

Ex-Servicement

"The French Union of Ex-Servicemen's Associations confirms its unwavering opposition to any revival of German militarism.

"It wants the solution of the German problem to be sou ht in a system of collective security which would create the conditions necessary for general, progressive, simultaneous and controlled disarmament. To do this, it wants all measures likely to aggravate the armaments race throughout the world set asi ., for the armaments race would render vain negotiations to bring about a lasting peace in Europe and the world."

(Resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the French Union of Ex-Servicemen's Associations - membership 3,000,000 - held in Paris on 2 and 3 October, 1954)

Officers' Federation

"... neither is it possible in any way to restore arms and divisions to the part of Germany which is governed by Chancellor Adenauer. In this Germany, it is generals who are well known to us who would lead this future army; indeed the proportion of Nazi leaders in the General Staff which the Blank Office has reconstituted is higher than it was during Hitler's time."

(Excerpt from a letter addressed to M. Mendès-France by the Federation of Republican Officers and N.C.O.s of the French reserve, 5 October, 1954)

In Germany

Trade Union Congress

The Federal Congress is greatly concerned by the fact that the London decisions prepare for West Germany's participation in a military alliance.

If confirmed and ratified, the Nine Power agreement would jeopardise the lessening of international tension and the reunification of Germany. In the Federal Republic remilitarisation would present the danger of facilitating the setting up of an authoritarian, militarist state which would put an end to "the efforts of the working class movement to build up a political, social and economic democracy".

The Federal Congress rejects any military contribution "as long as all possibilities of reaching and understanding between the peoples and the reunification of Germany by negotiation have not been exhausted."

(Excerpts from the resolution of the German Trade Union Congress held in Frankfurt; passed with only four votes against)

The Congress of Young West German Trade Unionists, held at the same time, went on record unanimously against the London Agreement and German Rearmament.

In Great Britain

Trade Unionists

At the Trades Union Congress which took place in Brighton at the beginning of September 1954, a resolution opposing German rearmament and demanding German reunification by negotiation, which was backed by seven unions, received 3,622,000 votes compared with 4,090,000 against. Thus the majority was only 468,000.

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For example the attitude of the important Amalgamated Engineering Union was stated thus by its President Mr. Openshaw in an interview given to a French journalist :

"My union's National Committee has already unanimously adopted a resolution condemning the rearmament of West Germany. There is no doubt that the vast majority of engineers are opposed to German rearmament.

"In its resolution our National Committee went on record against German rearmament as envisaged under the European Defence Community. It would also be sure to oppose German rearmament outside E.D.C.

In the Labour Party

The following resolution was presented to the Labour Party Congress at Scarborough on 28 September :

"This conference condemns all proposals for German rearmament and welcomes such efforts as were made at the Geneva Conference to resolve problems of international tension.

"Conference calls for the continuation of these efforts and for negotiations at the highest level for a peace treaty that will bring about a united, democratic Germany."

This resolution won 2,9I0,000 votes while the majority resolution only just managed to get a bigger vote with 3,28I,000.

In Italy

Position of the Socialist Party

The responsibility of the leaders of the Cristian Democratic Party "appears greater still in view of the pledge given by the Italian Socialist Party to give its support to a government which is resolved to ... promote in international affairs the ending of the cold war, the reduction of armaments and an alternative to E.D.C., not through German rearmament but in a general system of European security."

(Excerpt from the Resolution of the Central Committee of the Italian Socialist Party, Rome, October 7, 1954)

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Another big trade union organisation firmly opposed to German rearmament is the Italian C.G.T. with its 5,000,000 members.

In Belgium

Young Socialists at their National Congress on October 10th, 1954

Belgian Socialist Young Guard, the youth movement of the Belgian Social Democratic Party, passed unanimously a resolution which can be summed up as follows :

- For an international policy of Peace;
- Negotiation with the U.S.S.R. to unite Germany freely;
- Opposition to any rearmament of Germany;
- The banning of atomic weapons.

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